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**Uchiyama**

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(54) **DATA MANAGEMENT APPARATUS AND  
CONTROL METHOD OF DATA  
MANAGEMENT APPARATUS**

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(2013.01); **G06F 3/0673** (2013.01); **G06F**  
**3/0682** (2013.01); **G06F 11/1458** (2013.01);  
**G11B 15/689** (2013.01); **G11B 15/6835**  
(2013.01); **G11B 23/042** (2013.01); **G11B**  
**25/10** (2013.01); **G11B 27/002** (2013.01);  
**G06F 3/0686** (2013.01); **G06F 2003/0697**  
(2013.01); **G11B 15/02** (2013.01); **G11B**  
**2220/41** (2013.01); **G11B 2220/93** (2013.01)

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**G11B 15/0689**

USPC ..... **711/4**, **112**  
See application file for complete search history.

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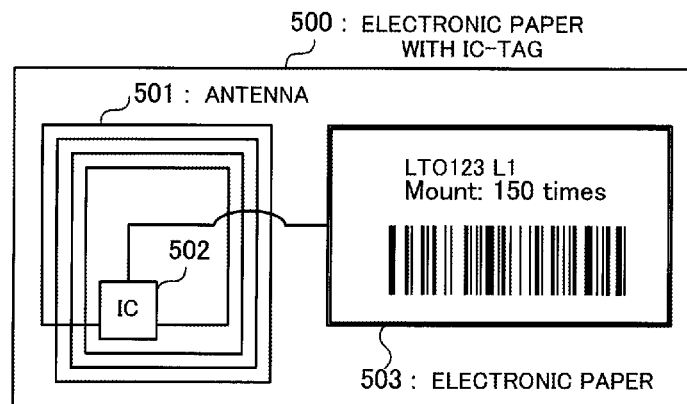
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A data management apparatus has a first storage unit, a first selecting unit, a second selecting unit, and a second storage unit. The first storage unit stores data associated with first identification information. When writing data out to a storage medium, the first selecting unit selects a first storage medium on which the first identification information corresponding to the data to be written out is displayed, from among a plurality of storage media. When the first storage medium is not available, the second selecting unit selects a second storage medium attached with a display unit configured to display stored information, from among the plurality of storage media, and stores the first identification information in the display unit of the second storage medium.

**6 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets**



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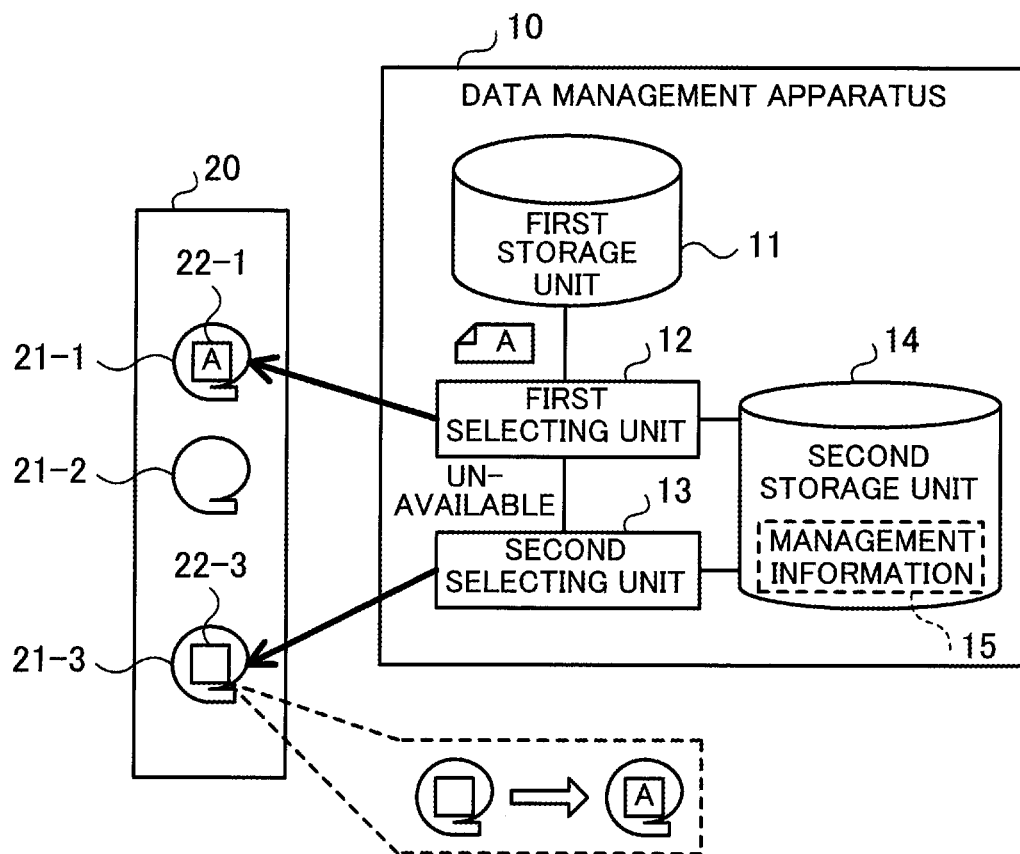


FIG. 1

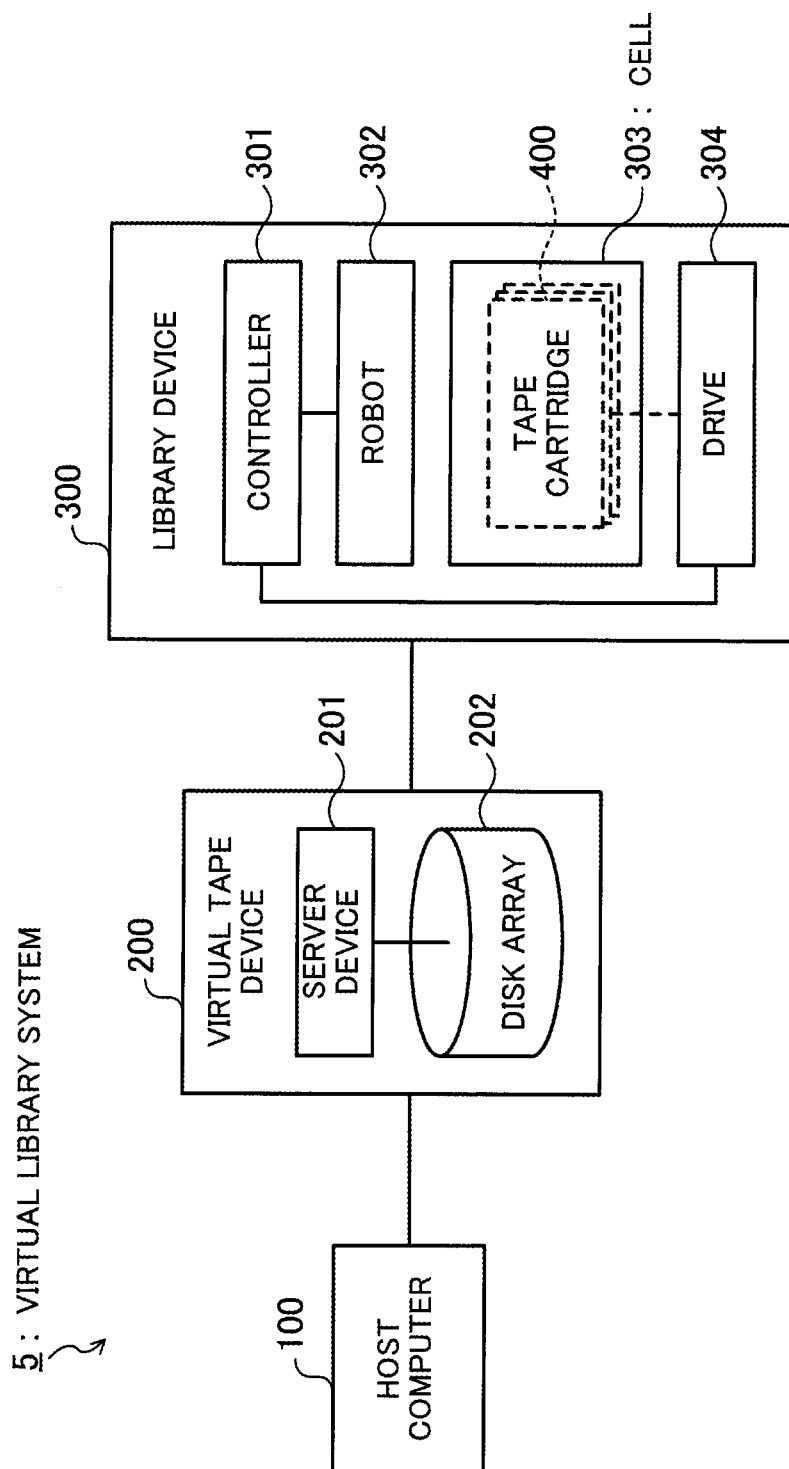


FIG. 2

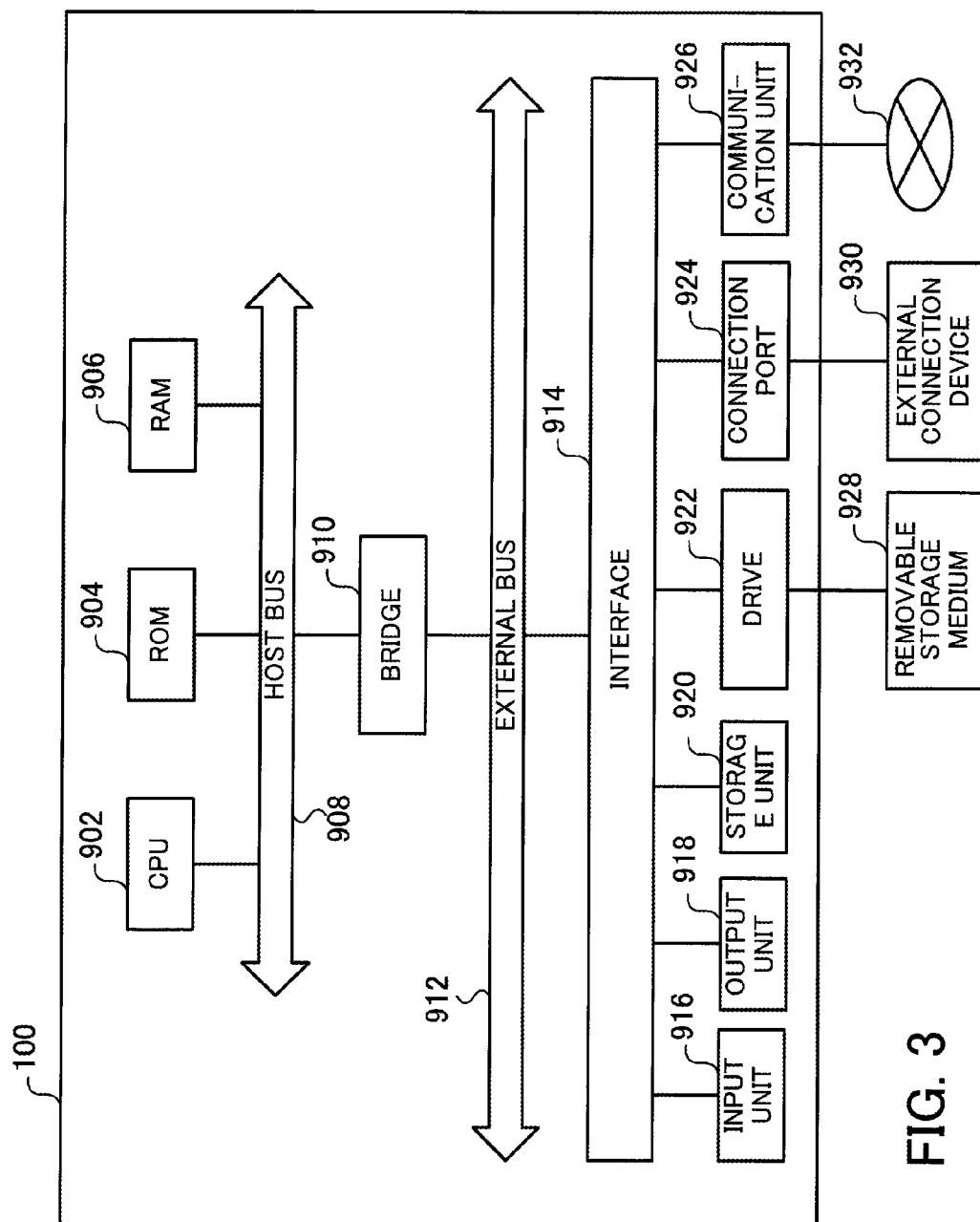
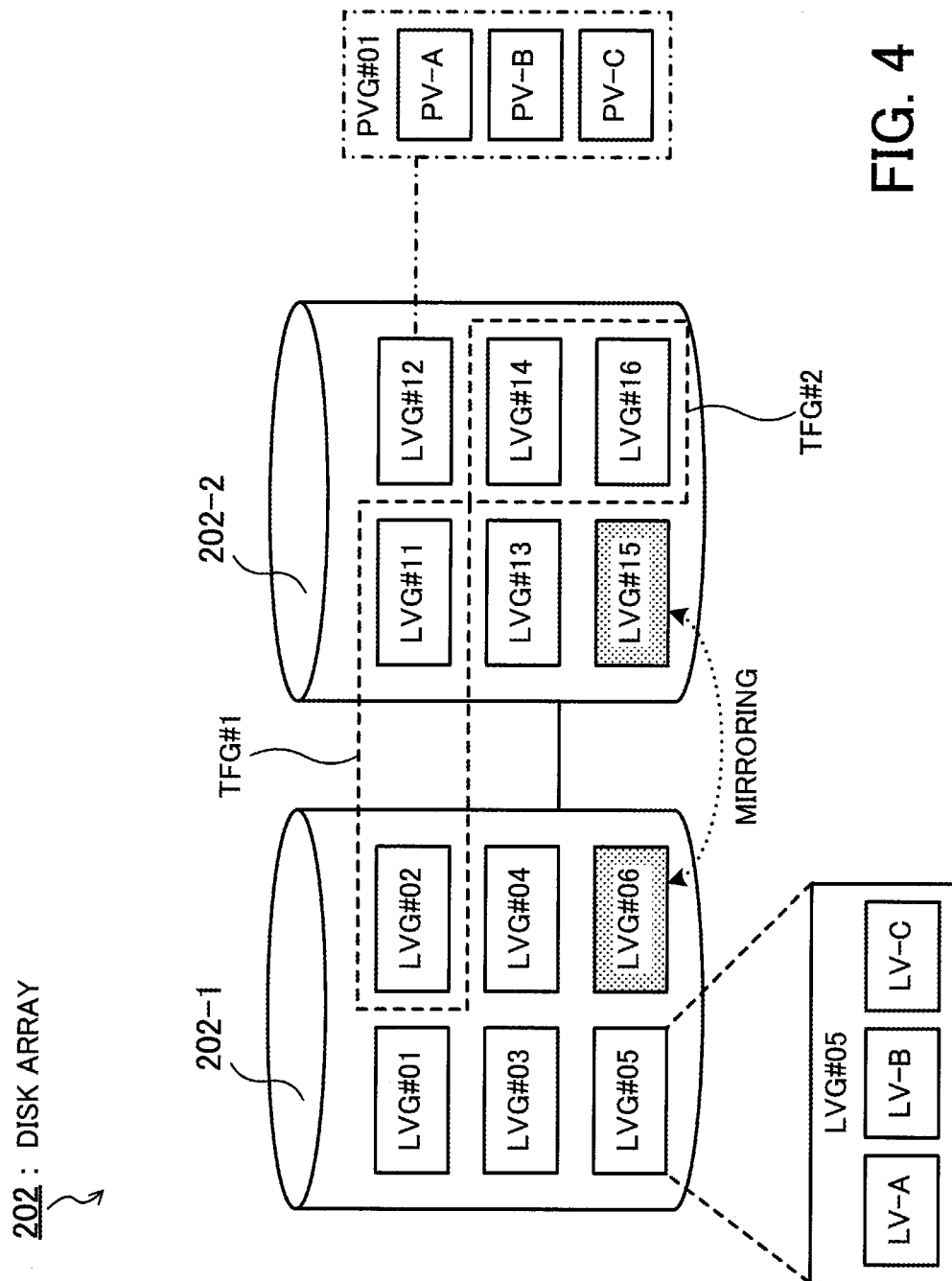


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**

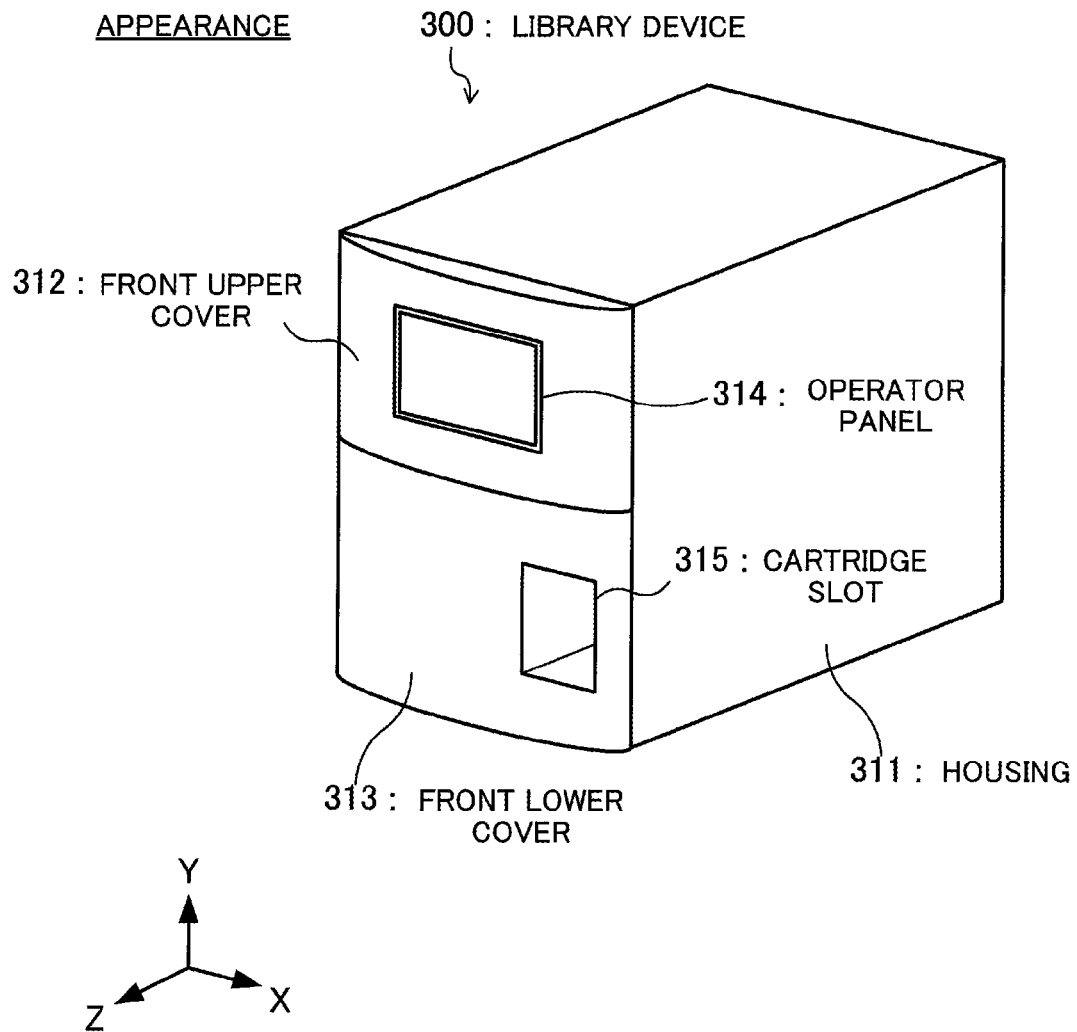


FIG. 5

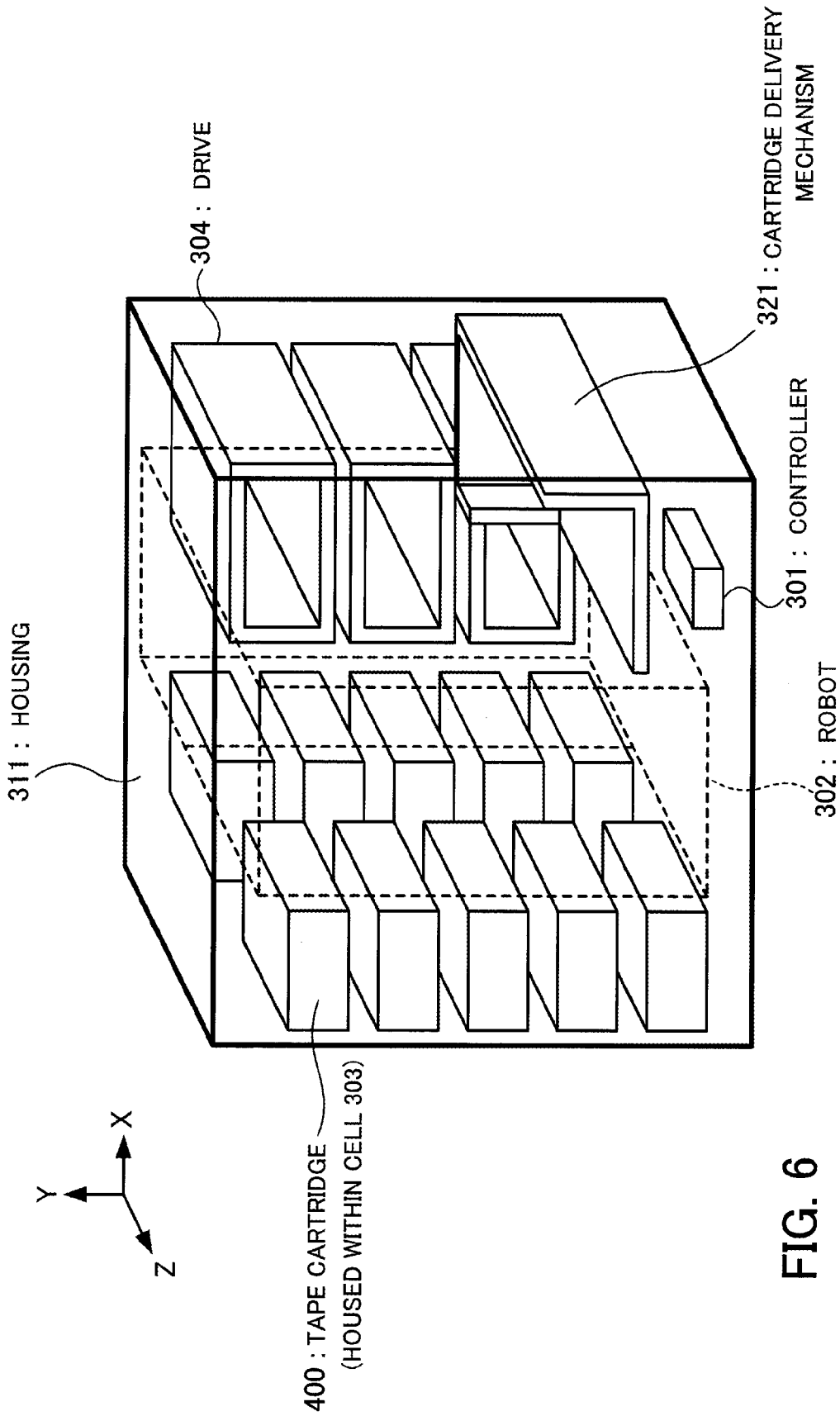
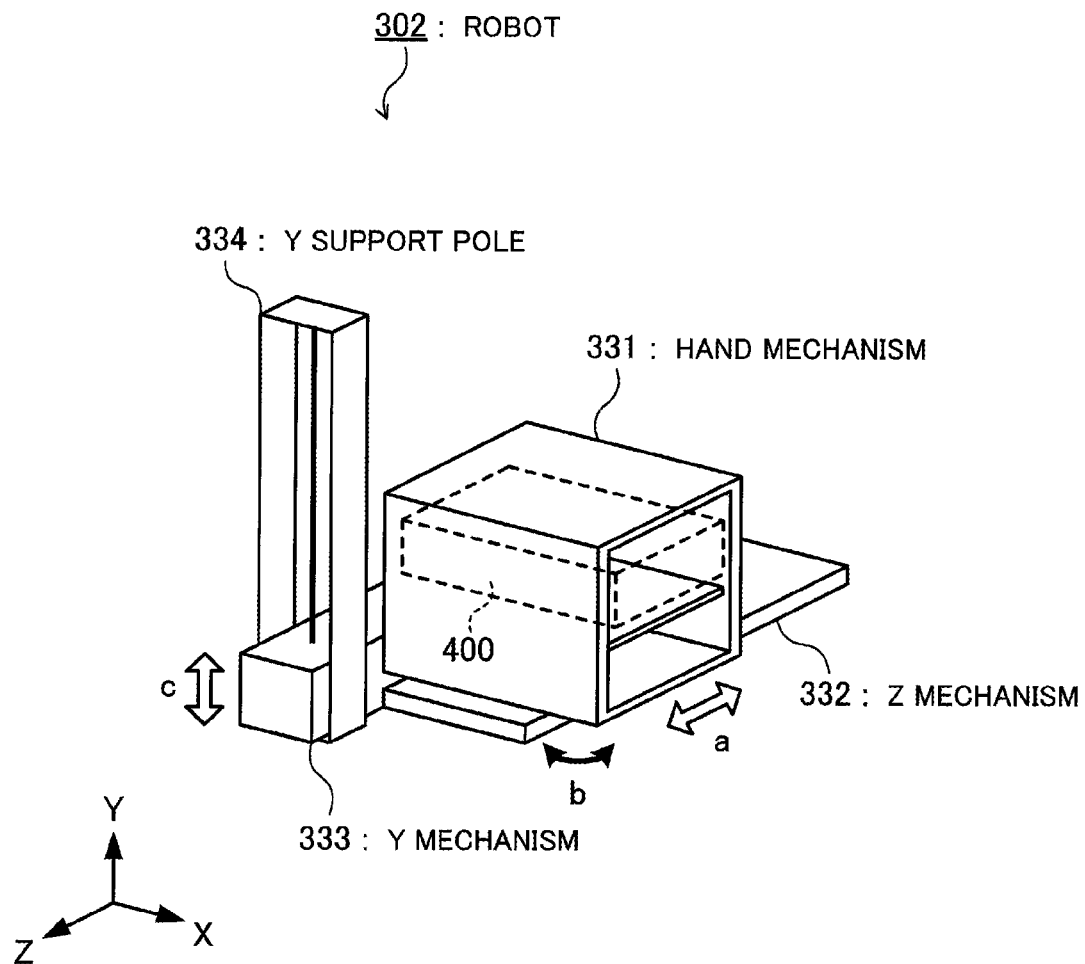


FIG. 6





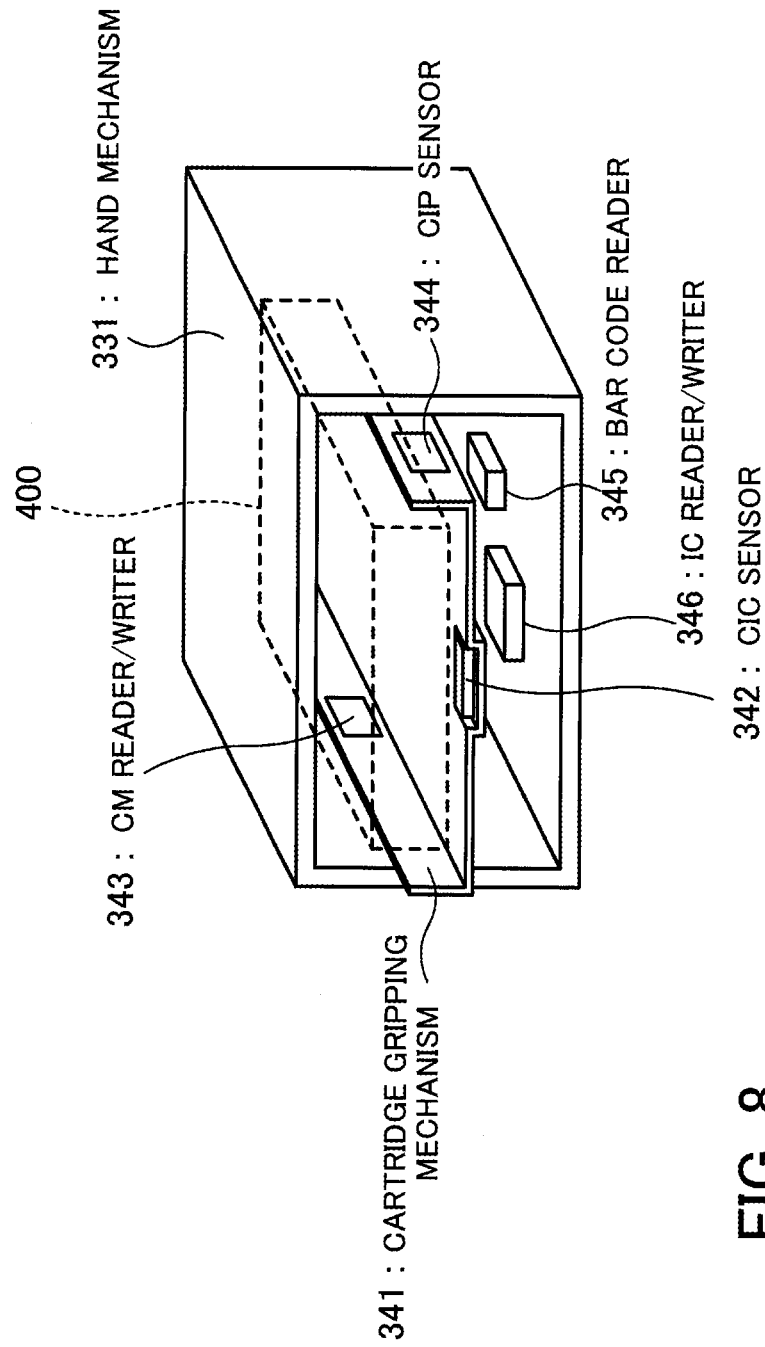


FIG. 8

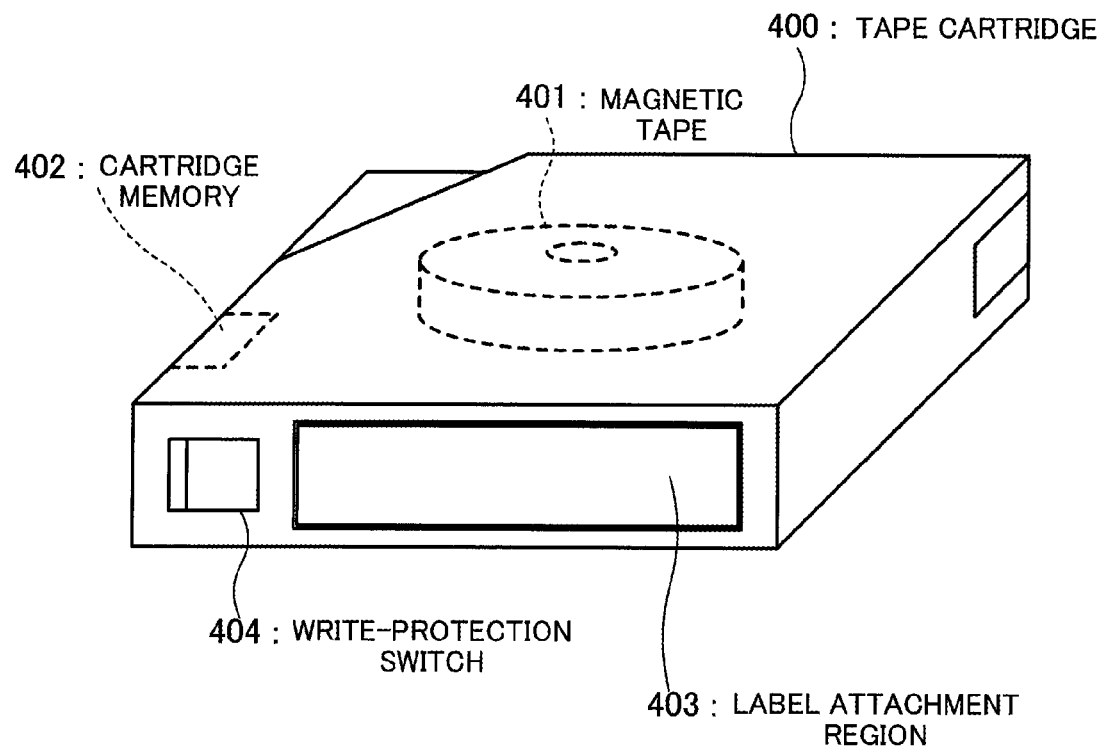


FIG. 9

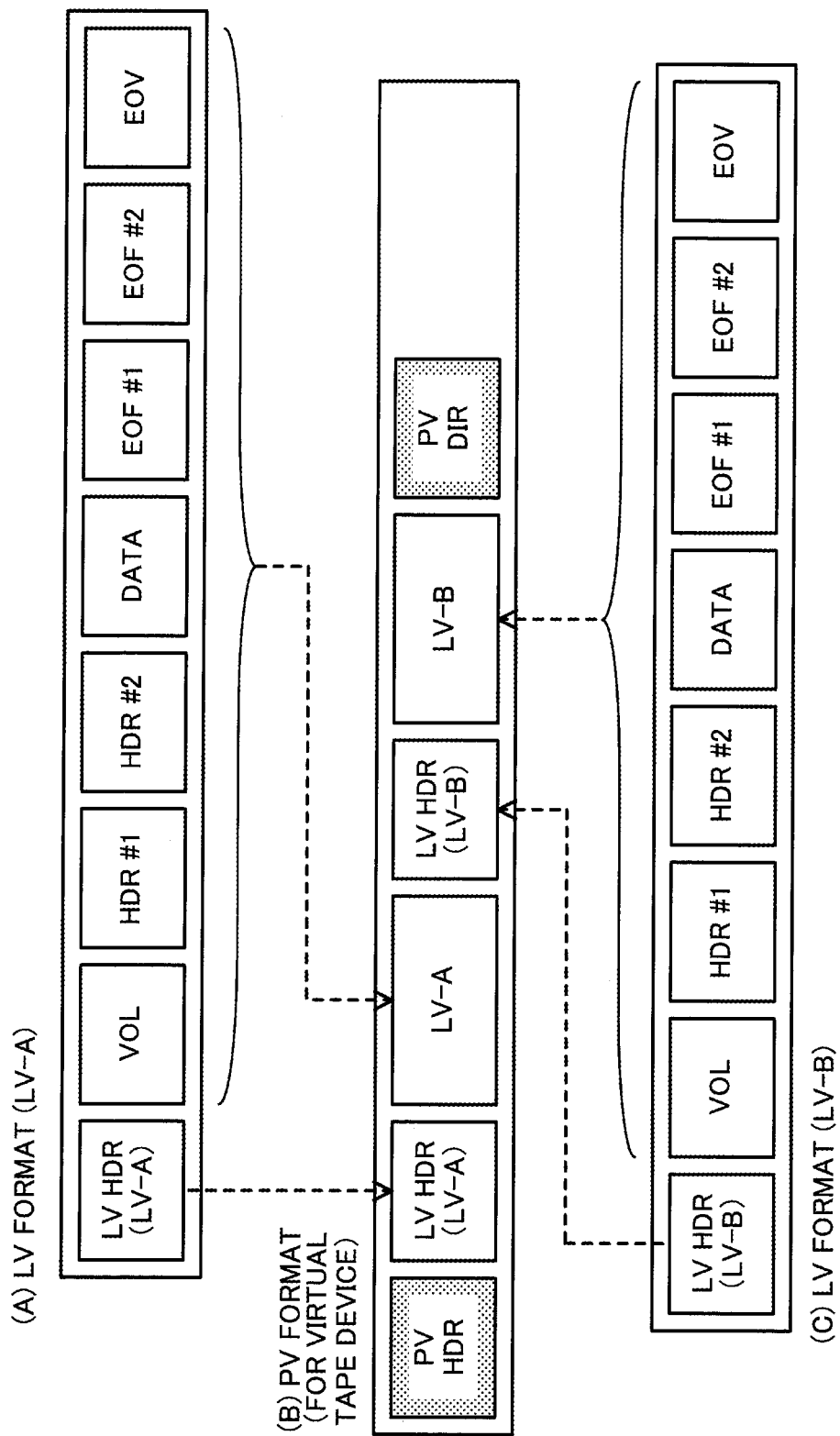


FIG. 10

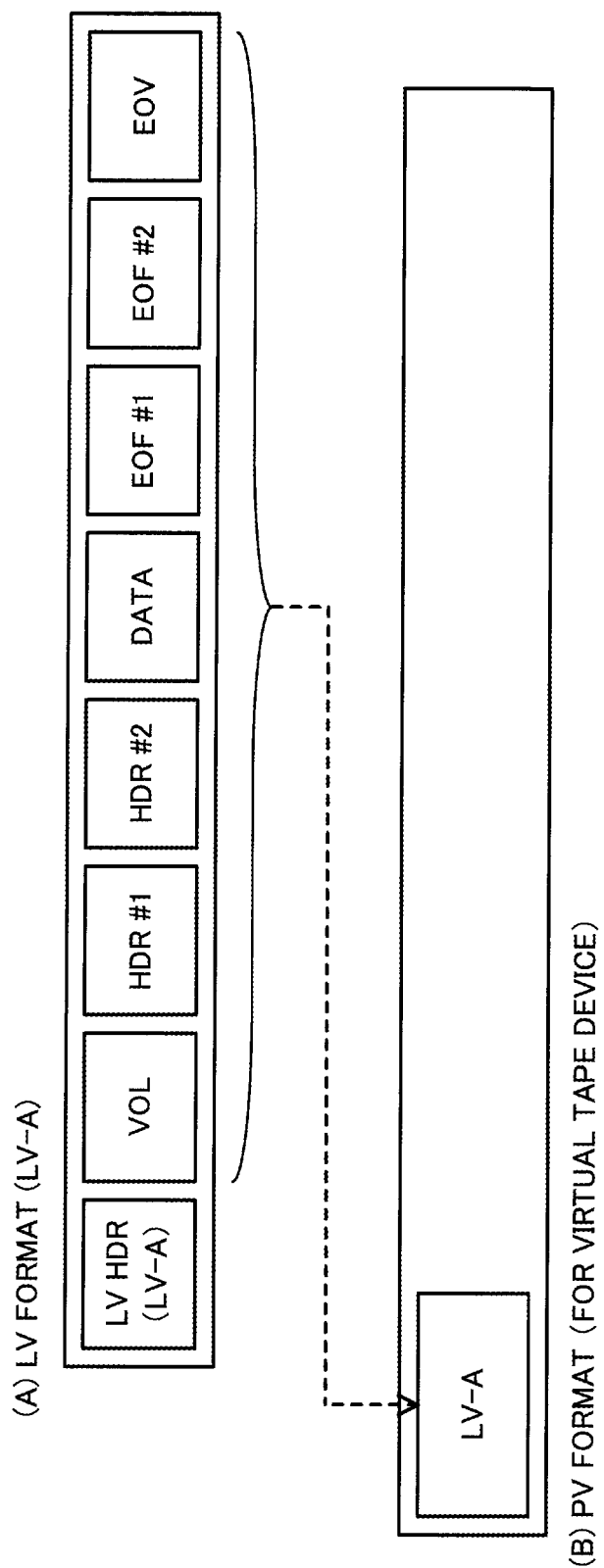


FIG. 11

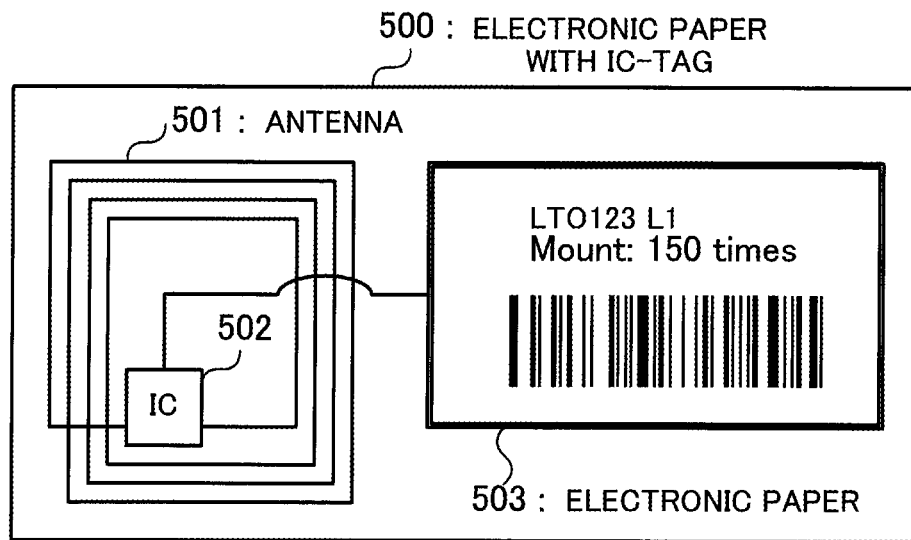


FIG. 12

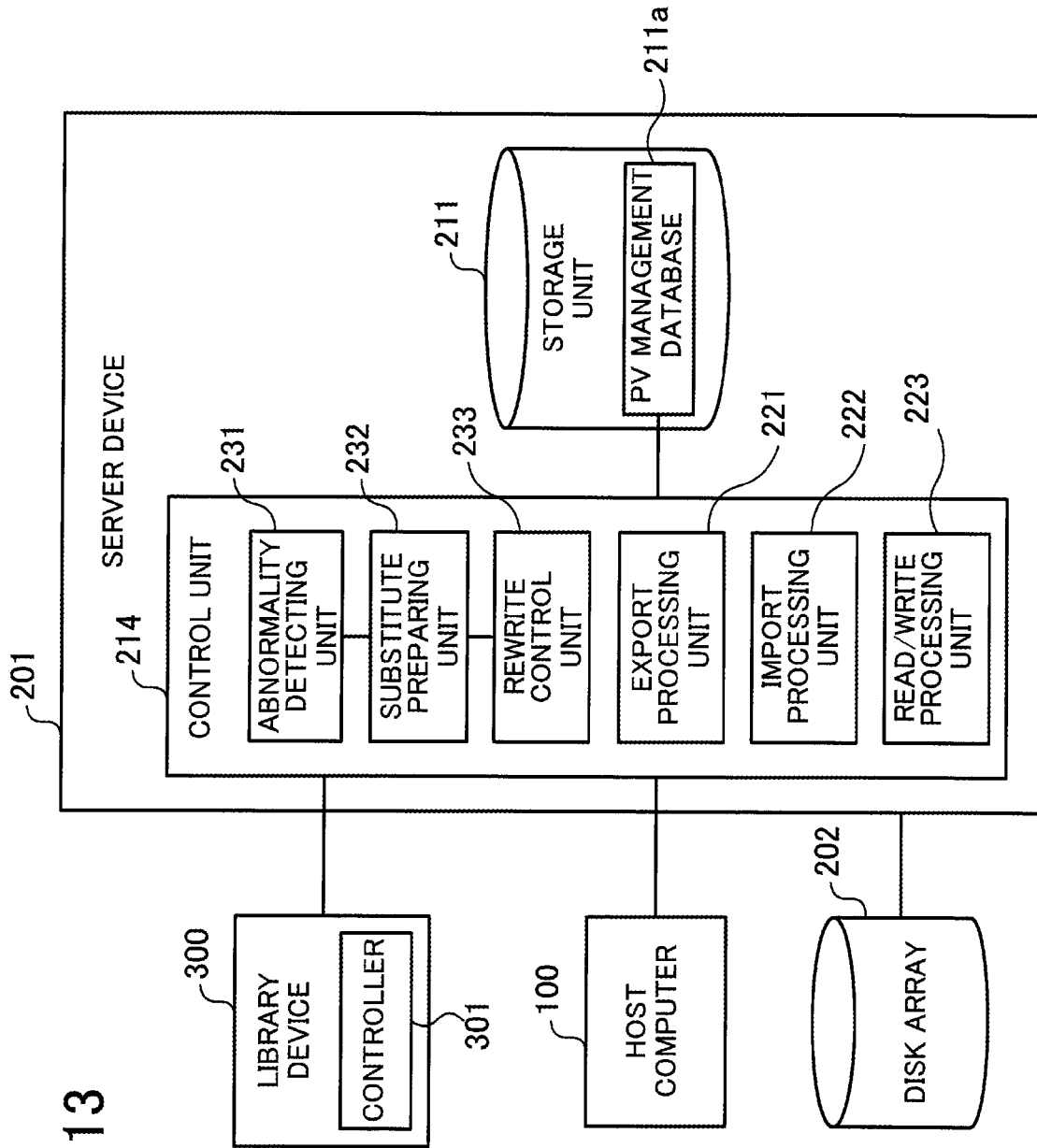


FIG. 13

EXEMPLARY PV MANAGEMENT DATABASE

REFERENCE NUMBER	PV NUMBER	TAPE LIBRARY NAME	BELONGING- PVG NAME	PV STATE	LABEL INFORMATION	DATA STORAGE STATUS			
						TOTAL CAPACITY	BEING USED	UNUSED	NUMBER OF LVs
001	LTO123	LIB0	BASE	o	WITH IC-TAG	20 TB	14 TB	6 TB	2
002	LTO124	LIB0	BASE	wd	WITH IC-TAG	20 TB	10 TB	10 TB	1
003	LTO131	LIB0	BASE	f	BAR CODE	20 TB	20 TB	0 TB	4
004	LTO221	LIB1	TR-PVG	-	WITHOUT LABEL	20 TB	5 TB	15 TB	1
005	LTO223	LIB1	BASE	rd	BAR CODE	20 TB	15 TB	5 TB	3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

FIG. 14



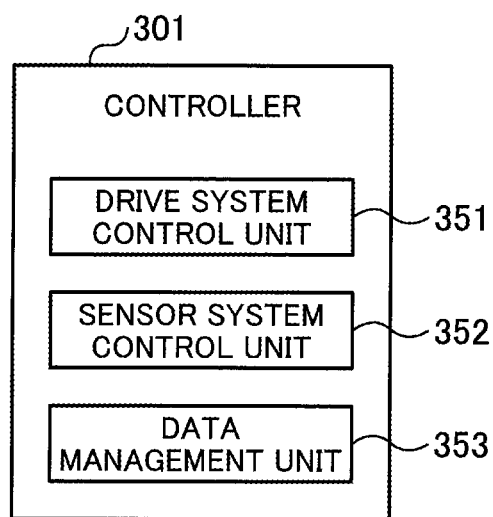


FIG. 15

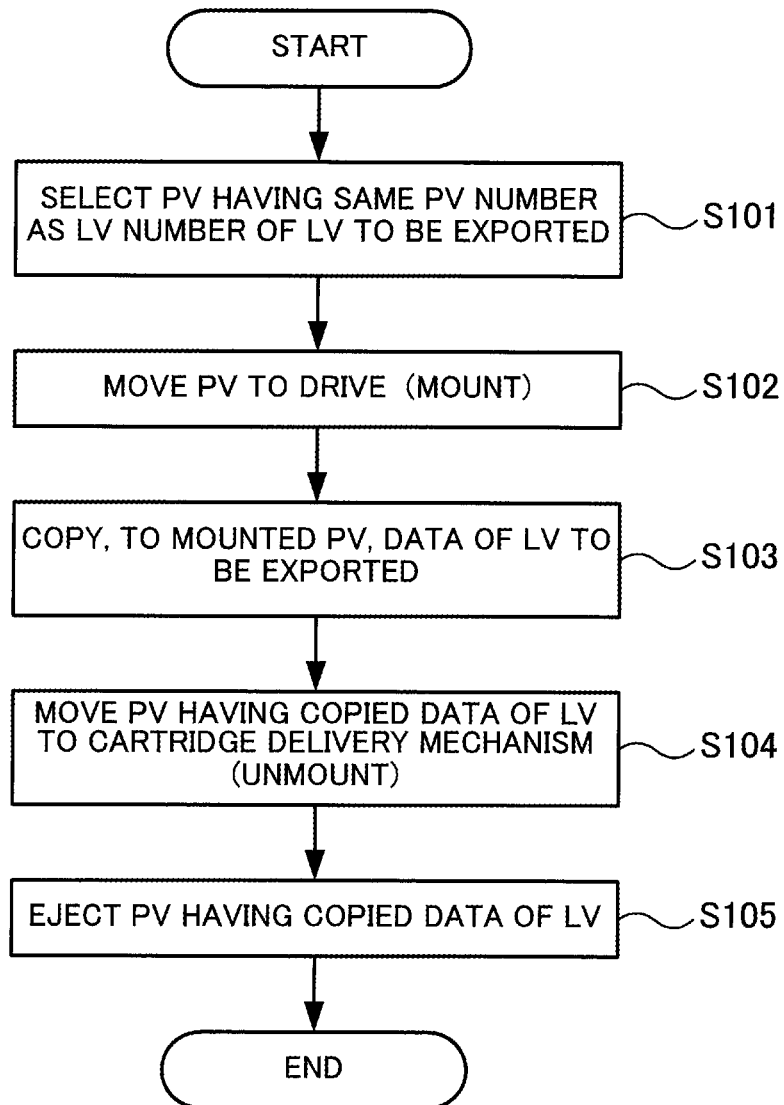


FIG. 16

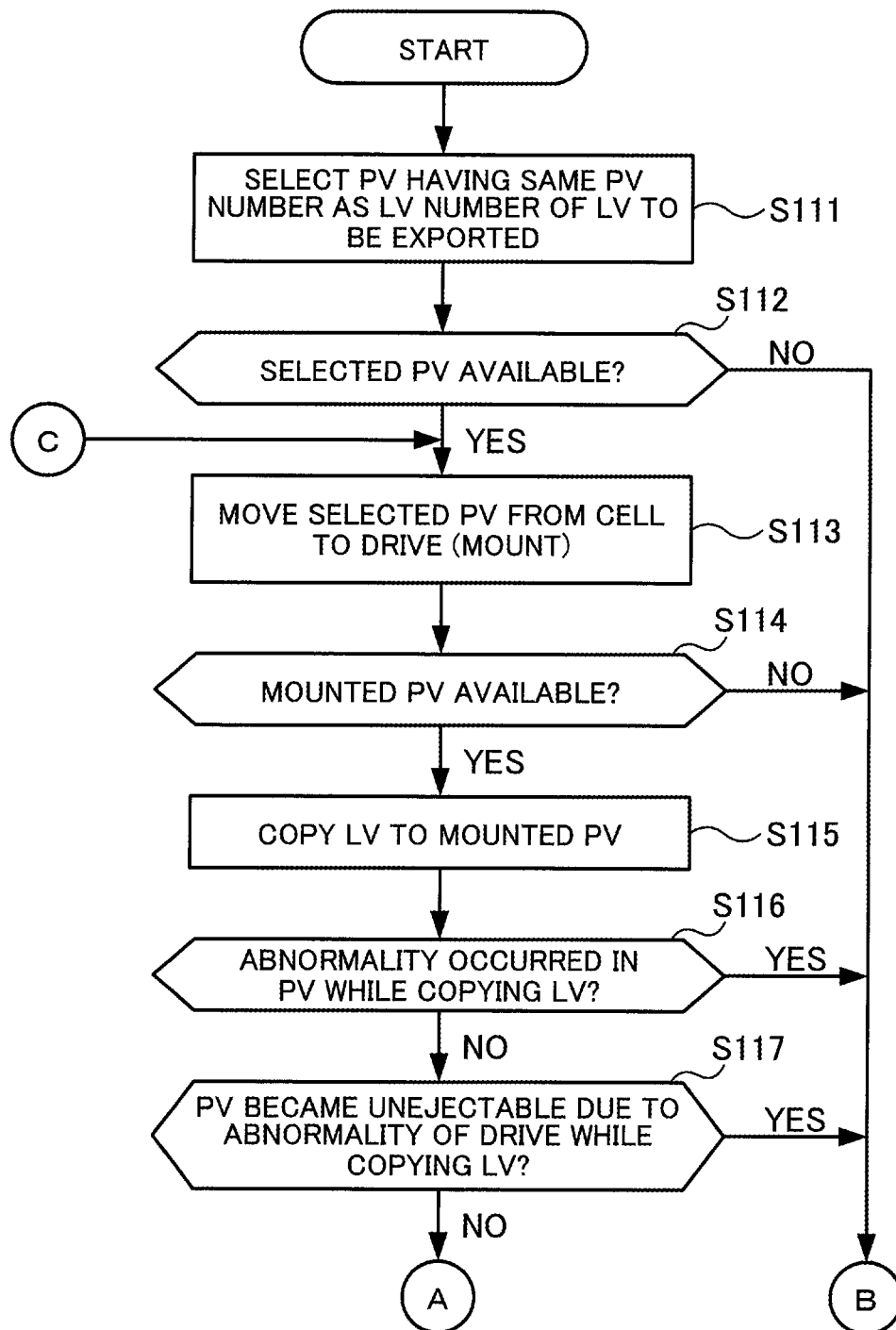


FIG. 17

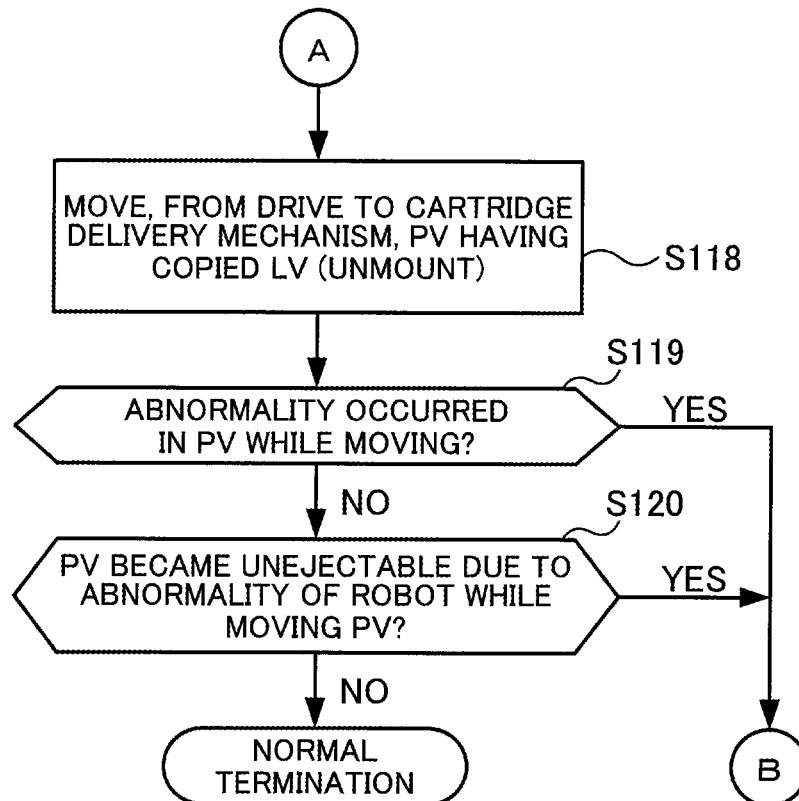


FIG. 18

FIG. 19

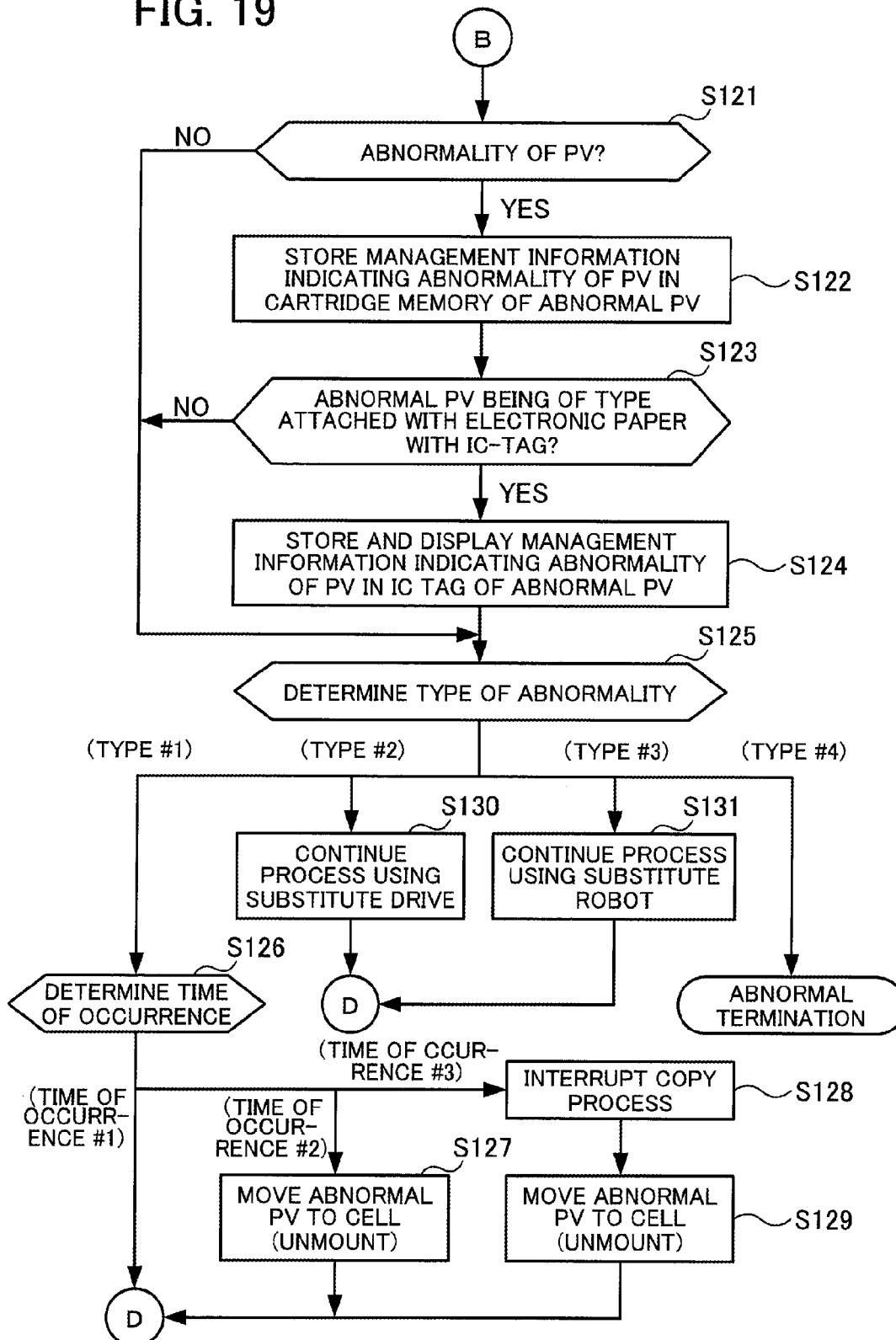
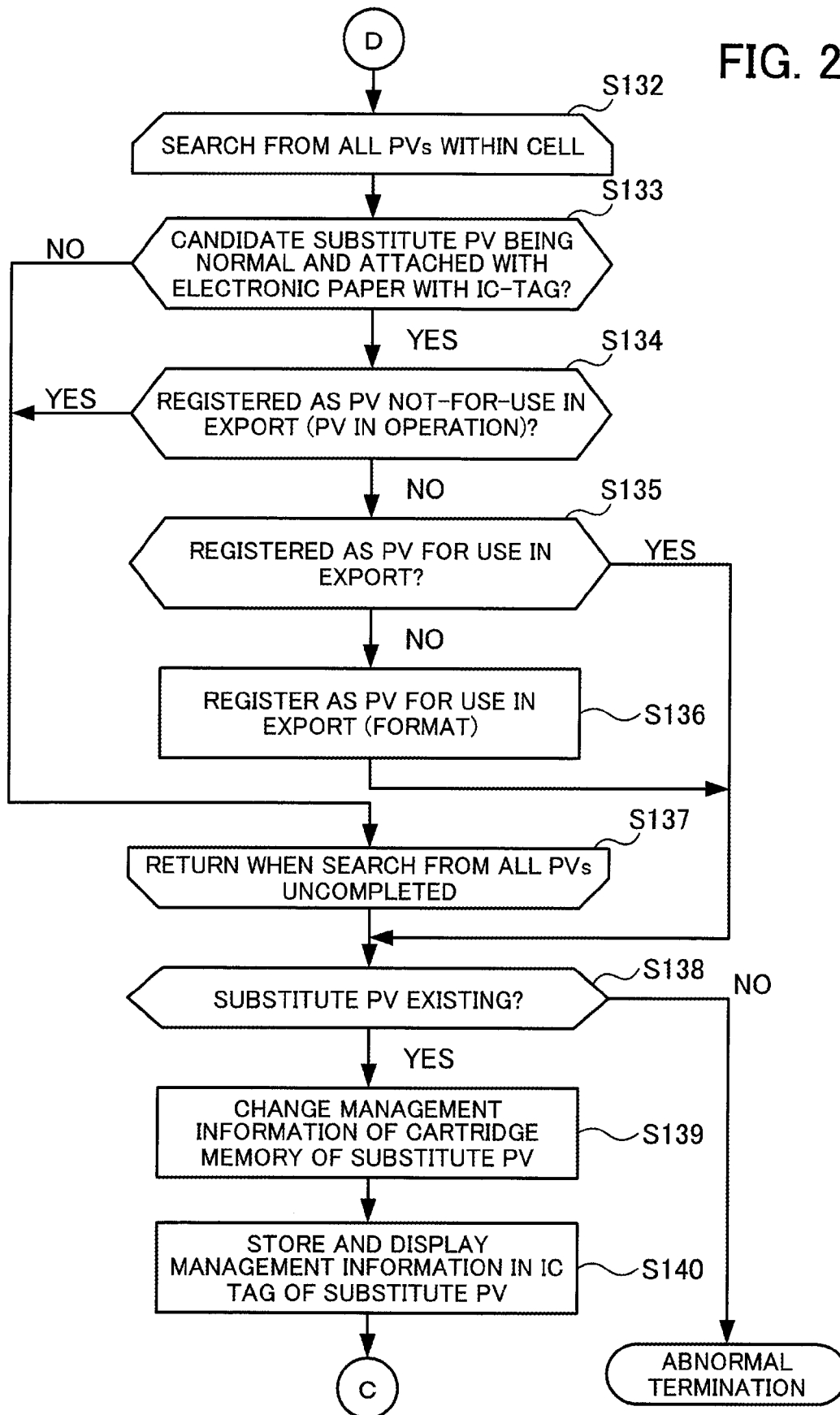


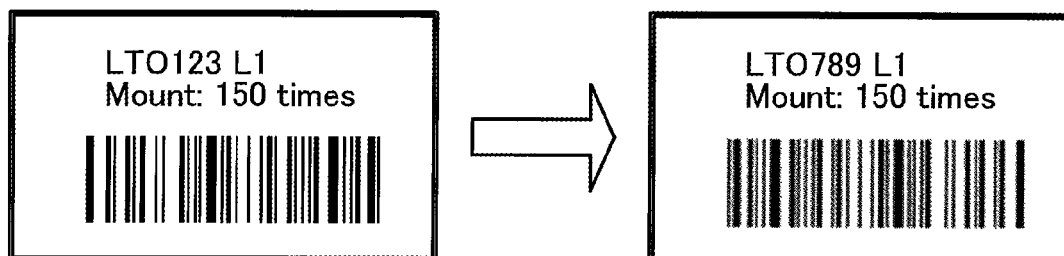
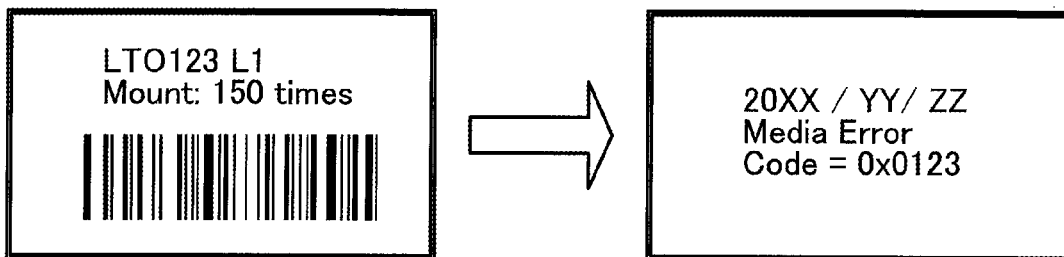
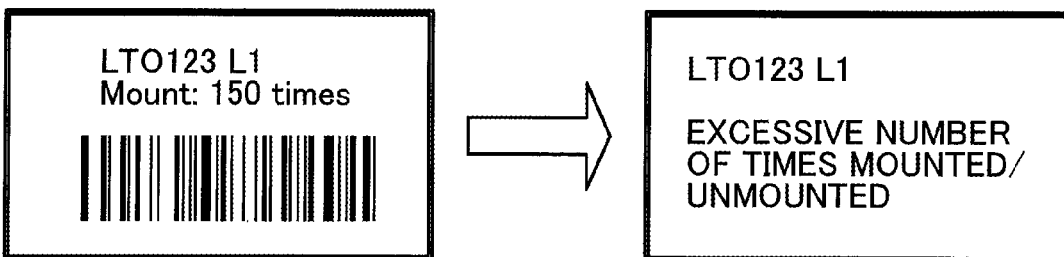
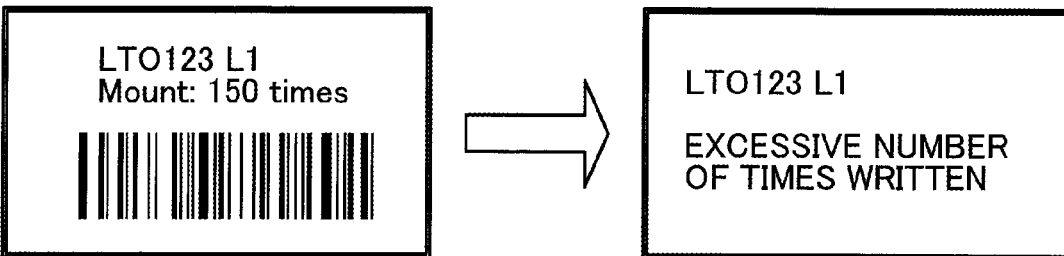
FIG. 20



ITEM	BRANCH CONDITION
TYPE #1	PV TO BE EXPORTED BEING NOT AVAILABLE
TYPE #2	ABNORMALITY OCCURRED IN DRIVE WHILE COPYING & EJECTION OF PV BEING PREVENTED & SUBSTITUTE DRIVE EXISTING
TYPE #3	ABNORMALITY OCCURRED IN ROBOT GRIPPING PV & EJECTION OF PV BEING PREVENTED & SUBSTITUTE ROBOT EXISTING
TYPE #4	OTHER THAN TYPES #1 TO #3
TIME OF OCCURRENCE #1	BEFORE MOVING PV TO DRIVE
TIME OF OCCURRENCE #2	WHILE MOVING PV TO DRIVE, CELL, OR CARTRIDGE DELIVERY MECHANISM
TIME OF OCCURRENCE #3	WHILE COPYING

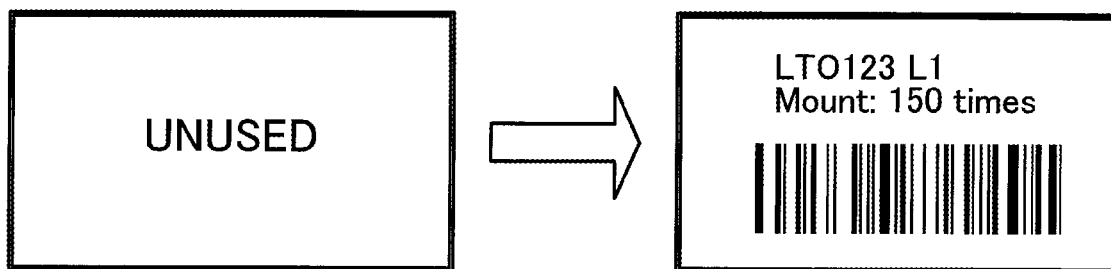
FIG. 21

FIG. 22

(A) REWRITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
OF PV FOR EXPORT(B) REWRITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
IN OCCURRENCE OF PV ABNORMALITY(C) REWRITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION IN THE EVENT  
OF EXCEEDED LIMIT NUMBER OF TIMES USED(D) REWRITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION IN THE EVENT  
OF EXCEEDED LIMIT NUMBER OF TIMES WRITTEN



(E) WRITE MANAGEMENT  
INFORMATION OF UNUSED PV



(F) WRITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
OF UNREGISTERED PV

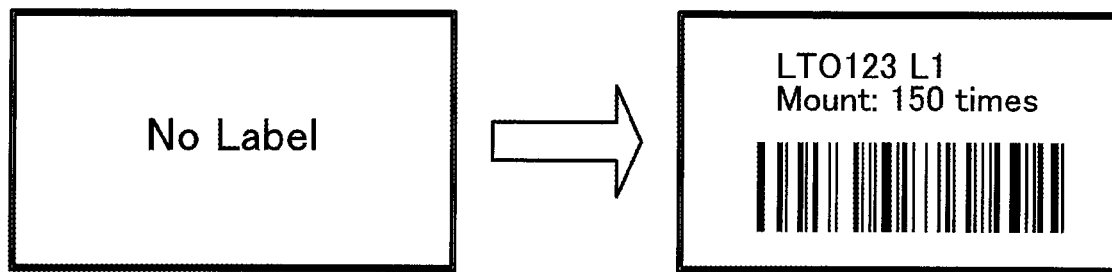


FIG. 23

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# DATA MANAGEMENT APPARATUS AND CONTROL METHOD OF DATA MANAGEMENT APPARATUS

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority of the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-140839, filed on Jul. 4, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

## FIELD

The embodiments discussed herein relate to a data management apparatus and a control method of the data management apparatus.

## BACKGROUND

Tape library systems using tape media with large storage capacity are widely used for backing up large amount of data. Such a tape library system has a library device including a plurality of receiving slots which receives tape media, and a robot which transports the tape media from the receiving slots to a physical drive. In performing a backup process, for example, the robot of the library device extracts a tape medium from a receiving slot and mounts the extracted tape medium on the physical drive. Subsequently, data to be backed up is written into the tape medium via the physical drive. Accordingly, with the tape library system, operations such as mounting the tape medium take substantial time when performing the backup process.

Accordingly, there is recently proposed a virtual library system which uses a disk array capable of high-speed data access to omit the time taken for operations such as mounting the tape medium, achieving faster reading and writing of data. The virtual library system, having a virtual tape device with a disk array installed between a host computer and a library device, treats reading from and writing to a logical volume on the disk array as virtually reading from and writing to a tape medium. Data of the logical volume is written out to the tape medium of the library device by the virtual tape device at a certain timing from the disk array. Such write out to the tape medium is sometimes referred to as migration.

The above-mentioned logical volume and the logical drive having the logical volume mounted thereon are implemented on a disk array. Therefore, high-speed data reading and writing may be realized without a physical mounting operation. It goes without saying that using a disk array capable of accessing data faster than a tape medium may also shorten the time taken for the data read/write process.

In addition, the virtual tape device has a function of writing the data of the logical volume to a tape medium according to an instruction received from the host computer and allowing the tape medium to be ejected from the library device (referred to as an export function in the following). The export function is used when transporting the tape medium having the data of the logical volume written thereon to another center, for example, and causing a virtual tape device installed at the other center to read the tape medium and move the logical volume.

The tape medium to which the data of the logical volume is written is attached with label information relating to the identification information of the logical volume. For example, when reading data of a logical volume specified by the virtual tape device from a tape medium, the library device selects a

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desired tape medium, referring to the label information. When writing the data of the logical volume specified by the virtual tape device into a tape medium, the library device also selects a desired tape medium, referring to the label information. As a method of displaying the label information, a paper tape having the label information written thereon may be attached to the tape medium, for example.

There is proposed a method of sticking, to a storage medium, an electronic paper having numbers displayed thereon based on electrical signals. In addition, there is proposed an LTO (Linear Tape-Open) tape driving device having an LTO tape drive and an IC (Integrated Circuit) tag reader/writer. The LTO tape drive device, upon loading an LTO having a magnetic tape and an IC tag, writes data into the magnetic tape of the LTO, and also writes, into the IC tag, data-related information such as target identification number and content of backup data.

Please see, for example, Japanese Patent No. 4918940, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2003-331560, and Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2006-323918.

Although the method of attaching a paper tape having the label information written thereon to the tape medium is simple, there may arise in the event of tape medium failure a task of manually reattaching the paper tape to a substitute tape medium. When the aforementioned LTO tape drive device is being used, a user who has recognized a failure of the tape medium performs a task of reloading another tape medium on the LTO tape drive device so that information is written into an IC tag of the other tape medium. However, writing data into the tape medium is interrupted while the user is performing the task, and therefore it takes long time for write out of data.

## SUMMARY

According to an aspect, there is provided a data management apparatus having a first storage unit configured to store data associated with first identification information; a first selecting unit configured to select a first storage medium on which first identification information corresponding to data to be written out is displayed, from among a plurality of storage media when writing the data out to a storage medium; and a second selecting unit configured to select a second storage medium attached with a display unit configured to display stored information, from among the plurality of storage media, and store the first identification information in the display unit of the second storage medium, when the first storage medium is not available.

The object and advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the claims.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are not restrictive of the invention.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary data management apparatus according to a first embodiment;

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary virtual library system according to a second embodiment;

FIG. 3 illustrates exemplary hardware of a host computer according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary disk array according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary hardware (appearance of the housing) of a library device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 6 illustrates exemplary hardware (interior of the housing) of the library device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 7 illustrates exemplary hardware (robot) of the library device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 8 illustrates exemplary hardware (hand mechanism) of the library device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 9 illustrates exemplary hardware of a tape cartridge according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary data format (for a virtual tape device) to be stored on a magnetic tape in the tape cartridge according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 11 illustrates an exemplary data format (for a non-virtual tape device) to be stored on a magnetic tape in the tape cartridge according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 12 illustrates exemplary hardware of an electronic paper with an IC-tag according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary function of a server device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 14 illustrates exemplary management information managed by the server device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 15 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary function of a controller of the library device according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a first flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 18 is a second flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 19 is a third flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 20 is a fourth flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 21 illustrates a branch condition of a branching process included in the exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 22 illustrates an exemplary rewriting method of management information according to the second embodiment; and

FIG. 23 illustrates an exemplary writing method of management information according to the second embodiment.

## DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Several embodiments will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout, and duplicated explanation thereof will be omitted.

### 1. First Embodiment

A first embodiment will be described, referring to FIG. 1. FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary data management apparatus according to the first embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, a data management apparatus 10 has a first storage unit 11, a first selecting unit 12, a second

selecting unit 13, and a second storage unit 14. In addition, the data management apparatus 10 is connected to a library device 20.

The library device 20 has a plurality of storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3 housed therein. The storage medium 21-1 has a display unit 22-1 and the storage medium 21-3 has a display unit 22-3. The storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3 are, for example, magnetic storage media such as magnetic tapes, optical storage media such as optical disks, optical magnetic storage media, semiconductor memories, or the like. In addition, the storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3 may be portable storage media which may be ejected from the library device 20. The display units 22-1 and 22-3 are, for example, display devices such as an electronic paper with an IC-tag having a wireless communication function and a data holding function.

The first storage unit 11 and the second storage unit 14 may be volatile storage devices such as RAMs (Random Access Memory), or non-volatile storage devices such as HDDs (Hard Disk Drive) or flash memories. The first selecting unit 12 and the second selecting unit 13 may be processors such as CPUs (Central Processing Unit) or DSPs (Digital Signal Processor). The first selecting unit 12 and the second selecting unit 13 may be electronic circuits other than processors such as ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) or FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array). The first selecting unit 12 and the second selecting unit 13 execute programs stored in, for example, the first storage unit 11, the second storage unit 14, or another memory.

The first storage unit 11 stores data associated with first identification information. For example, the first storage unit 11 has one or more logical volumes stored therein, with the first identification information being associated with each logical volume to identify the logical volumes one by one. In such a case, the data of the logical volume stored in the first storage unit 11 are managed using the first identification information.

Here, let us consider a situation where data corresponding to first identification information A, among the data stored in the first storage unit 11, is to be written out to a storage medium provided in the library device 20. In such a case, the first selecting unit 12 selects the first storage medium 21-1 on which the first identification information A corresponding to the data to be written is displayed, from among the storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3. When the first storage medium 21-1 is available, the first storage medium 21-1 selected by the first selecting unit 12 is used for write out of data.

However, when the first storage medium 21-1 is not available, the second selecting unit 13 selects the second storage medium 21-3 attached with the display unit 22-3 displaying the stored information, from among the storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3. Furthermore, the second selecting unit 13 stores the first identification information A in the display unit 22-3 of the second storage medium 21-3. The display unit 22-3 having stored the first identification information A displays the first identification information A stored therein. In other words, the second storage medium 21-3 becomes the storage medium having the first identification information A displayed thereon. Accordingly, it becomes possible to use the second storage medium 21-3 for write out of data in place of the first the storage medium 21-1.

The second storage unit 14 may store, for each of the storage media 21-1, . . . , 21-3, management information 15 associating the second identification information for identifying the storage medium with information indicating presence or absence of a display unit. In such a case, the second selecting unit 13 may easily select the second storage medium 21-3 based on the management information 15. When the

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display units **22-1** and **22-3** are devices having a wireless communication function, presence or absence of the display units **22-1** and **22-3** may be determined by checking whether or not wireless access to the display units **22-1** and **22-3** is possible. The second selecting unit **13** may select the second storage medium **21-3** by a determination method using such a wireless communication function.

The first embodiment has thus been described above. Applying the technique according to the first embodiment, a substitute storage medium may be automatically prepared even when a storage medium to which data is to be written is not available. Therefore, it becomes possible to accelerate writing data out to a substitute storage medium in occurrence of abnormality.

## 2. Second Embodiment

Next, a second embodiment will be described.

### 2-1. System

A virtual library system **5** according to the second embodiment will be described, referring to FIG. 2. FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary virtual library system according to the second embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the virtual library system **5** includes a host computer **100**, a virtual tape device **200**, and a library device **300**.

The host computer **100** requests the virtual tape device **200** to read or write data. In addition, the host computer **100** requests an export process of writing data of a logical volume held by the virtual tape device **200** to a tape cartridge **400** and ejecting the tape cartridge **400** from the library device **300**. For such requests, the virtual tape device **200** behaves as a tape library. However, the virtual tape device **200** performs the process using a disk array **202** described below.

The virtual tape device **200** has a server device **201** and a disk array **202**. The disk array **202** is an exemplary storage device capable of high-speed data access. The disk array **202** is a storage device configured as a RAID (Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks) using a plurality of physical disks, for example.

Each of the physical disks in the disk array **202** is managed as a unit referred to as a Volume Group (VG). With a virtual partition being logically set up on a volume group, reading or writing of data is performed assuming the virtual partition to be a physical disk. The virtual partition is referred to as a Logical Volume (LV). Data access is allowed by mounting a logical volume on a logically set up logical drive assumed to be a physical drive.

The server device **201** manages the aforementioned logical volume. For example, the server device **201**, upon receiving a data write request from the host computer **100**, mounts on the logical drive a logical volume into which data is to be written, and writes the data received from the host computer **100** into the logical volume. In addition, the server device **201**, upon receiving a data read request from the host computer **100**, mounts on the logical drive a logical volume from which data is to be read, reads the data from the logical volume, and transmits the data to the host computer **100**. In addition, the server device **201** performs the export process according to the request received from the host computer **100**.

The library device **300** has a controller **301**, a robot **302**, a cell **303**, and a drive **304**. There may be two or more cells **303** and drives **304**. The controller **301** controls the operation of the robot **302**. In addition, the controller **301** writes data into

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a tape cartridge **400** mounted on the drive **304**. Furthermore, the controller **301** reads data from the tape cartridge **400** mounted on the drive **304**.

The robot **302**, being controlled by the controller **301**, extracts the tape cartridge **400** from the cell **303** and transports it to the drive **304**. In addition, the robot **302**, being controlled by the controller **301**, transports the tape cartridge **400** from the drive **304** to the cell **303**. The cell **303** is a repository for housing the tape cartridge **400**. In the export process, for example, after data of a logical volume has been written into the tape cartridge **400** mounted on the drive **304**, the tape cartridge **400** is transported to the ejection port of the housing by the robot **302**.

(Label Information of Tape Cartridge)

Here, information (label information) displayed on a label attached to the tape cartridge **400** will be described. For example, on the label of the tape cartridge **400**, information relating to data stored in the tape cartridge **400** or information for managing the tape cartridge **400** is displayed.

For example, a user recognizes a logical volume stored in the tape cartridge **400** and manages the tape cartridge **400** by referring to the label information. In addition, identification information (also referred to as LV number, in the following) of a logical volume stored in the tape cartridge **400** has been preliminarily written on the label, and the identification information is read by the controller **301** and used for selecting the tape cartridge **400**.

For example, when performing the export process for data of a logical volume specified by the host computer **100**, the server device **201** notifies the controller **301** of an LV number corresponding to the target logical volume and causes the controller **301** to prepare the tape cartridge **400**. In this occasion, the controller **301** reads the label information of the tape cartridge **400** in the cell **303**, and selects the tape cartridge **400** on which the notified LV number is displayed. The controller **301** then controls the robot **302** to mount the selected tape cartridge **400** on the drive **304**.

Subsequently, the server device **201** writes the data of the logical volume to the tape cartridge **400** via the controller **301**, and causes the robot **302** to transport the tape cartridge **400** to the ejection port of the housing.

When there does not exist the tape cartridge **400** on which a LV number of a logical volume to be the target of the export process is displayed, the process abnormally terminates unless a substitute tape cartridge **400** is prepared. In addition, even when there exists the tape cartridge **400** on which the LV number of the logical volume to be the target of the export process is displayed, the aforementioned process abnormally terminates unless a substitute tape cartridge **400** is prepared when the tape cartridge **400** is not available. In addition, when the robot **302** or the drive **304** fails and thus it is impossible to extract the tape cartridge **400**, the process also abnormally terminates. A similar circumstance exists also in a process performed according to a data write request.

In the aforementioned case, applying a mechanism according to the second embodiment described below makes it possible to quickly prepare a substitute tape cartridge **400**. A function of hardware and a device which are capable of realizing such a mechanism will be described below.

### 2-2. Hardware and Data Structure

Referring to FIGS. 3 to 10, hardware of a device included in the virtual library system **5**, and a data structure of the disk array **202**, or the like will be described.

(Host Computer)

Hardware of the host computer **100** will be described. The function of the host computer **100** may be realized by hardware resources of an information processing apparatus illustrated in FIG. 3, for example. In other words, the function of the host computer **100** is realized by controlling the hardware illustrated in FIG. 3 using a computer program. FIG. 3 illustrates exemplary hardware of the host computer according to the second embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the hardware has, mainly, a CPU **902**, a ROM (Read Only Memory) **904**, a RAM **906**, a host bus **908**, and a bridge **910**. Furthermore, the hardware has an external bus **912**, an interface **914**, an input unit **916**, an output unit **918**, a storage unit **920**, a drive **922**, a connection port **924**, and a communication unit **926**.

The CPU **902** functions as an arithmetic processing unit or a control unit, for example, and controls all or a part of operations of respective components based on various programs stored in the ROM **904**, the RAM **906**, the storage unit **920**, or a removable storage medium **928**. The ROM **904** is an exemplary storage device which stores programs to be read into the CPU **902** or data to be used for arithmetic processing. The RAM **906** temporarily or permanently stores therein a program to be read into the CPU **902**, for example, or various parameters which may vary when executing the program.

These components are connected to each other via the host bus **908**, for example, which is capable of high-speed data transmission. On the other hand, the host bus **908** is connected, via the bridge **910** for example, to the external bus **912** having a relatively low data transmission speed. In addition, a mouse, a keyboard, a touch panel, a touch pad, a button, a switch, a lever, or the like is used, for example, as the input unit **916**. Furthermore, a remote controller capable of transmitting control signals using infrared ray or other radio waves may also be used as the input unit **916**.

For example, a display unit such as a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), a PDP (Plasma Display Panel), or an ELD (Electro-Luminescence Display) is used as the output unit **918**. In addition, an audio output device such as a loud speaker, a headphone or the like, or a printer may also be used as the output unit **918**. In other words, the output unit **918** is a device capable of outputting information visually or audibly.

The storage unit **920** is a device for storing various data. For example, a magnetic storage device such as an HDD is used as the storage unit **920**. In addition, a semiconductor storage device such as an SSD (Solid State Drive) or a RAM disk, an optical storage device, or an optical magnetic storage device may be used as the storage unit **920**.

The drive **922** is a device which reads information stored in the removable, i.e., attachable and detachable storage medium **928**, or writes information into the removable storage medium **928**. For example, a magnetic disk, an optical disk, an optical magnetic disk, a semiconductor memory, or the like is used as the removable storage medium **928**.

The connection port **924** is a port for connecting an external connection device **930** such as a USB (Universal Serial Bus) port, an IEEE 1394 port, a SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), an RS-232C port, an optical audio terminal, or the like, for example. For example, a printer is used as the external connection device **930**.

The communication unit **926** is a communication device for connecting to a network **932**. For example, a communication circuit for wired or wireless LAN (Local Area Network), a communication circuit for WUSB (Wireless USB), a communication circuit and a router for optical communication, a communication circuit and a router for ADSL (Asym-

metric Digital Subscriber Line), a communication circuit for a mobile phone network, or the like is used as the communication unit **926**. The network **932** connected to the communication unit **926** is a network connected in a wired or wireless manner and includes the Internet, a LAN, a broadcast network, a satellite communication network, or the like, for example.

(Virtual Tape Device)

Next, hardware of the server device **201** provided in the virtual tape device **200** and a data structure of the logical volume stored in the disk array **202** will be described. The hardware of the server device **201** is the same as the hardware of the host computer **100**. Therefore, the function of the server device **201** may be realized by the hardware illustrated in FIG. 3. The disk array **202** is configured by connecting a plurality of storage devices such as HDDs or SSDs, for example. In the example of FIG. 4, the disk array **202** configured by connecting two storage devices **202-1** and **202-2** to each other is illustrated.

In the disk array **202** provided in the virtual tape device **200**, management of the logical volume is performed by a data structure as illustrated in FIG. 4. FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary disk array according to the second embodiment. When setting a file system in the disk array **202**, the virtual tape device **200** may define a desired physical volume as a TFG (Tape File system Group). In addition, a physical volume which is not defined as a TFG is treated as a Floating region. In the example of FIG. 4, TFGs #1 and #2 are set, whereas other regions are treated as floating regions.

An LVG (Logical Volume Group) to which a logical volume LV belongs may be set up to the logical volume LV stored in the disk array **202**. In the example of FIG. 4, LVGs #01 to #06 are stored in the storage device **202-1**, and LVGs #11 to #16 are stored in the storage device **202-2**. In addition, three logical volumes LV-A, LV-B and LV-C belong to LVG #05. An LVG may be assigned to a TFG. In the example of FIG. 4, LVGs #02 and #11 are assigned to TFG #1, and LVGs #14 and #16 are assigned to TFG #2. Other LVGs use floating regions.

In addition, mirroring may be set up for each LVG. In the example of FIG. 4, mirroring is set up between LVGs #06 and #15. In addition, a Physical Volume (PV) may also be managed by a Physical Volume Group (PVG), similarly to an LVG. A link relation may be set up as appropriate between an LVG and a PVG.

In the example of FIG. 4, a link relation is set up between PVG #01 and LVG #12. In such a case, updating data of an LV belonging to LVG #12 causes the updated data to be written into a PV belonging to PVG #01. In addition, management information used by the server device **201** for management is also stored in the disk array **202**.

(Library Device)

Next, hardware of the library device **300** will be described, referring to FIGS. 5 to 8. FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary hardware (appearance of the housing) of the library device according to the second embodiment. FIG. 6 illustrates exemplary hardware (interior of the housing) of the library device according to the second embodiment. FIG. 7 illustrates exemplary hardware (robot) of the library device according to the second embodiment. FIG. 8 illustrates exemplary hardware (hand mechanism) of the library device according to the second embodiment.

The library device **300** has an appearance of a housing **311** as illustrated in FIG. 5, for example. The housing **311** has a front upper cover **312**, a front lower cover **313**, an operator panel **314**, and a cartridge slot **315**. The front upper cover **312**

is a cover which is openable without inserting a key. The front upper cover **312** may have a power switch (not illustrated) mounted thereon.

The front lower cover **313** is a cover which is opened when directly inserting or ejecting the tape cartridge **400** without using the robot **302** or when performing maintenance of the robot **302**. The front lower cover **313**, having a key hole (not illustrated), is a cover which is openable by inserting a key. The operator panel **314** is a display panel which displays device information of the library device **300**. The operator panel **314** has a touch panel function which allows information to be input by a touch operation. For example, the operator panel **314** may be used when giving an instruction to the library device **300**.

The cartridge slot **315** is a mechanism to be a window used when inserting or ejecting the tape cartridge **400**. When the export process is performed, the tape cartridge **400** is extracted from the cartridge slot **315**. Alternatively, when the tape cartridge **400** which has been transported from another center is inserted into the library device **300**, the insertion task is performed using the cartridge slot **315**.

The interior of the housing **311** has a structure as illustrated in FIG. 6, for example. The interior of the housing **311** has a cartridge delivery mechanism **321** provided therein, in addition to the controller **301**, the robot **302**, the cell **303**, and the drive **304**. The cell **303** has the tape cartridge **400** housed therein. The cartridge delivery mechanism **321** may be referred to as a CAS (Cartridge Access Station). In addition, the cartridge delivery mechanism **321** is provided at a position corresponding to the cartridge slot **315**.

The drive **304** is a physical drive for reading and writing data. Mounting the tape cartridge **400** on the drive **304** allows reading and writing data from and to the tape cartridge **400** via the drive **304**. The robot **302** is a mechanism for transporting the tape cartridge **400** housed in the cell **303** to the drive **304**. In addition, the robot **302** is also a mechanism for transporting the tape cartridge **400** to the cell **303** from the drive **304**. Furthermore, the robot **302** transports the target tape cartridge **400** to the cartridge delivery mechanism **321** when performing the export process.

The robot **302** has a structure as illustrated in FIG. 7, for example. The robot **302** has a hand mechanism **331**, a Z mechanism **332**, a Y mechanism **333**, and a Y support pole **334**.

The hand mechanism **331** is a mechanism for gripping the tape cartridge **400**. The Z mechanism **332** is a mechanism for moving the hand mechanism **331** in the Z direction (direction of arrow a) in the drawing. In addition, a swivel mechanism (not illustrated) is provided between the hand mechanism **331** and the Z mechanism **332**, whereby the hand mechanism **331** is rotatable in the Z-X plane (in the direction of arrow b). The Y mechanism **333** is a mechanism for moving the hand mechanism **331** in the Y direction (direction of arrow c). The Y mechanism **333** moves in a manner guided by the Y support pole **334**.

The hand mechanism **331** has a structure as illustrated in FIG. 8, for example. The hand mechanism **331** has a cartridge gripping mechanism **341**, a CIC (Cartridge In Cell) sensor **342**, a CM (Cartridge Memory) reader/writer **343**, a CIP (Cartridge In Picker) sensor **344**, a bar code reader **345** and an IC reader/writer **346**.

The cartridge gripping mechanism **341** is a mechanism for gripping the tape cartridge **400**. The CIC sensor **342** is a sensor which recognizes whether or not the tape cartridge **400** exists in the cell **303**, the cartridge delivery mechanism **321**, or the drive **304**. The CM reader/writer **343** is a reader/writer for reading and writing information from and to the cartridge

memory provided in the tape cartridge **400**. The CIP sensor **344** is a sensor which recognizes whether or not the tape cartridge **400** exists in the hand mechanism **331**.

The bar code reader **345** is a device which reads information described on a label of the tape cartridge **400**. In addition, the bar code reader **345** may have a detecting function of detecting the position of the robot **302**. The IC reader/writer **346** is a device which writes information into an electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** via wireless communication (e.g., non-contact communication). In addition, the IC reader/writer **346** is also capable of reading, by wireless communication, information written in the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**.

(Tape Cartridge)

Next, hardware of the tape cartridge **400** will be described, referring to FIG. 9. FIG. 9 illustrates exemplary hardware of the tape cartridge according to the second embodiment.

The tape cartridge **400** has a form as illustrated in FIG. 9, for example. The tape cartridge **400** has a magnetic tape **401**, a cartridge memory **402**, a label attachment region **403**, and a write-protection switch **404**. The magnetic tape **401** is a magnetic storage medium in which data of a logical volume is stored. The cartridge memory **402** is an IC memory having a non-contact communication function. The cartridge memory **402** has stored therein management information used by the server device **201** for management.

The aforementioned management information includes information such as PV number, tape library name, belonging-PVG name, PV state, data storage status, or the like. The PV number is an example of information for identifying the tape cartridge **400**. The tape library name is an example of information for identifying the library device **300** housing the tape cartridge **400**. The belonging-PVG name is an example of information for identifying the PVG to which the tape cartridge **400** belongs. The PV state information indicates the usage status of the tape cartridge **400**.

For example, the PV state information includes information indicating the status such as unused, available, abnormal, or the like. The data storage status information includes information such as total capacity, capacity being used, and unused capacity of the magnetic tape **401**, a number of logical volumes in which data is stored on the magnetic tape **401**, and the like.

The label attachment region **403** has attached thereto a label having identification information (e.g., LV number) for identifying the tape cartridge **400** described thereon. The identification information is described in a display form such as a bar code, for example. Although a paper label may be attached to the label attachment region **403**, the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** described below may also be attached thereto. The write-protection switch **404** is a switch for restricting data writing into the magnetic tape **401**. For example, data writing into the magnetic tape **401** is prohibited when the write-protection switch **404** is "ON".

(Data Format)

Here, a format of data to be stored on the magnetic tape **401** will be described, referring to FIGS. 10 and 11. FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary data format (for a virtual tape device) to be stored on a magnetic tape in a tape cartridge according to the second embodiment. FIG. 11 illustrates an exemplary data format (for a non-virtual tape device) to be stored on a magnetic tape in a tape cartridge according to the second embodiment.

The format of a logical volume LV used by the virtual tape device **200** is defined as illustrated in (A) and (C) of FIG. 10.

A VOL (Volume Block) is an 80-byte block in which the volume name, the owner, and the like are written. An HDR #1

(Header 1 Block) is an 80-byte block in which the file name, the update date, and the like are written. A HDR #2 (Header 2 Block) is an 80-byte block in which the record format, the block length, and the like are written. A DATA (Data Block) is a variable-length data block in which the user data is written.

An EOF #1 (End of File 1 Block) is an 80-byte block in which the file name, the update date, and the like are written. An EOF #2 (End of File 2 Block) is an 80-byte block in which the record format, the block length, and the like are written. An EOVS (End of Volume) is a mark block indicating the end of the volume. An LV HDR includes information such as generation (number of times the logical volume is updated), LV name (logical volume name), LVG name (logical volume group name), LV size (data size of logical volume), LV creation date (date when the logical volume is created), and the like.

The format of the data to be stored on the magnetic tape **401** (PV format, in the following) when the logical volumes LV-A and LV-B illustrated in (A) and (C) of FIG. **10** are stored on the magnetic tape **401** is such as that illustrated in (B) of FIG. **10**. In addition to the logical volumes LV-A and LV-B, PV HDR and PV DIR are stored on the magnetic tape **401**. PV HDR includes information such as identifier of the tape cartridge **400**, PV name (name of the tape cartridge **400**), PVG name (name of belonging-group), identifier of the virtual tape device **200**, status flag (flag indicating normal/abnormal), and the like.

PV DIR is a block storing DIR information. The DIR information includes DIR information update date and time, number of LVs, LV total amount, and LV information. The DIR information update date and time indicates the date and time when the DIR information is updated. The number of LV indicates the number of logical volumes in which data has been stored on the magnetic tape **401**. The LV total amount indicates the total data amount of all the logical volumes stored on the magnetic tape **401**. The LV information includes the LV name, the LV size, and the address on the tape. In addition, the LV information is stored for each logical volume in which data has been stored on the magnetic tape **401**. The LV name indicates the logical volume name. The LV size indicates the data size of the logical volume. The address on tape indicates the location where LV HDR has been stored on the magnetic tape **401**.

When data is to be read into the virtual tape device **200**, the data of the logical volume is stored on the magnetic tape **401** in the format illustrated in FIG. **10**. When, on the other hand, data is to be read into a device other than the virtual tape device **200** (e.g., a tape library device connected to the mainframe), the data of the logical volume is stored on the magnetic tape **401** in the format illustrated in FIG. **11**.

As illustrated in FIG. **11**, the data of the logical volume is stored on the magnetic tape **401** without a block such as PV HDR or PV DIR. Storing the data of the logical volume on the magnetic tape **401** in the aforementioned format allows the data of the logical volume to be also moved to the tape library device or the like which is connected to the mainframe.

(Electronic Paper with an IC-Tag)

Next, hardware of the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** will be described, referring to FIG. **12**. FIG. **12** illustrates exemplary hardware of the electronic paper with an IC-tag according to the second embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. **12**, the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** has an antenna **501**, an IC chip **502**, and an electronic paper **503**.

The antenna **501** is a loop antenna of an element formed into a ring-shaped coil, for example. In such a case, induced

electromotive force is generated in the element when the magnetic field inside the ring-shaped coil varies. The induced current generated in the element is supplied to the IC chip **502**. Therefore, the IC chip **502** is capable of operating using the radio wave received from the IC reader/writer **346** as the power source. The IC chip **502**, having a memory (not illustrated), holds information or the like received from the IC reader/writer **346**. Additionally, when the information held in the memory is updated, the IC reader/writer **346** rewrites the display on the electronic paper **503** to information in memory.

The electronic paper **503**, having a display screen, is a display device which keeps displaying the information displayed on the display screen without consuming electric power. For example, the nature of the electronic paper **503** is realized using an optical material having memory characteristics such as cholesteric liquid crystal. When the IC chip **502** causes the electronic paper **503** to display information, the electronic paper **503** keeps displaying the information without consuming electric power. Although the electronic paper **503** also consumes electric power when rewriting information, the electric power is supplied from the IC chip **502**, for example. Although a passive tag system which receives power supply via the antenna **501** is described as an example, an active tag system which operates using a built-in power source, or a semi-passive tag system which uses a built-in power source secondarily is also applicable.

Using the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** having the aforementioned nature as a label of the tape cartridge **400** makes it possible to easily rewrite the label information using wireless communication by the IC reader/writer **346**. In addition, wireless communication allows rewriting of information and thus it is also possible to collectively rewrite the content displayed on a plurality of electronic papers with an IC-tag **500**. For example, it becomes possible to set up a plurality of tape cartridges **400** to be available for export, and cause the electronic papers with an IC-tag **500** to display the setting contents concurrently.

Hardware of the device included in the virtual library system **5**, and the data structure of the disk array **202**, and the like have thus been described above.

### 2-3. Function of Virtual Tape Device

Next, the function of the server device **201** provided in the virtual tape device **200** will be described, referring to FIGS. **13** and **14**. FIG. **13** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary function of a server device according to the second embodiment. FIG. **14** illustrates exemplary management information managed by the server device according to the second embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. **13**, the server device **201** has a storage unit **211** and a control unit **214**. The function of the storage unit **211** may be realized using the RAM **906** and the storage unit **920** described above. The function of the control unit **214** may be realized using the CPU **902** described above. (Storage Unit **211**)

The storage unit **211** stores the data or the like used by the control unit **214**. In addition, the storage unit **211** has a PV management database **211a** for managing information of the tape cartridge **400**. The PV management database **211a** includes information such as reference number, PV number, tape library name, belonging-PVG name, PV state, label information, data storage status, and the like, as illustrated in FIG. **14**. The reference number is an index of the database. The PV number is an example of information for identifying

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the tape cartridge **400**. The tape library name is an example of information for identifying the library device **300** housing the tape cartridge **400**.

The belonging-PVG name is an example of information for identifying PVG to which the tape cartridge **400** belongs. For example, there are a BASE (name of PVG used for backup of one or more logical volumes) or a TR-PVG (name of PVG used when performing import process or export process) as the PVG name. The PV state information indicates the usage status of the tape cartridge **400**. For example, the PV state information includes information indicating the status such as unused (−), available (o), being written (wd), being read (rd), abnormal (f), and the like.

The label information indicates whether a paper label (bar code) is attached to the label attachment region **403** of the tape cartridge **400**, whether the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** is attached, or whether or not a label is attached. The electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** may be easily selected by referring to the label information. The data storage status information includes information such as total capacity, capacity being used, and unused capacity of the magnetic tape **401**, number of logical volumes in which data is stored on the magnetic tape **401**, and the like.

(Control Unit **214**)

The control unit **214** includes an export processing unit **221**, an import processing unit **222**, a read/write processing unit **223**, an abnormality detecting unit **231**, a substitute preparing unit **232**, and a rewrite control unit **233**.

The export processing unit **221** writes the data of the logical volume to the tape cartridge **400** of the library device **300**, according to the processing request received from the host computer **100**, and ejects the tape cartridge **400**. The import processing unit **222** recognizes the logical volume stored in the tape cartridge **400** inserted in the library device **300**, according to the processing request received from the host computer **100**, and writes the data of the logical volume into the disk array **202**. The read/write processing unit **223** reads and writes the data of the logical volume stored in the disk array **202**, according to the processing request received from the host computer **100**.

The abnormality detecting unit **231** detects an abnormality that has occurred while writing data into the tape cartridge **400**. For example, the abnormality detecting unit **231** detects that the tape cartridge **400** to which data is to be written is not available when performing the export process. In addition, the abnormality detecting unit **231** detects that the tape cartridge **400** to which data was written when performing the export process is not ejectable from the library device **300**. Furthermore, the abnormality detecting unit **231** detects an abnormality that has occurred while performing the export process or the process of writing data into the tape cartridge **400**. Upon detecting an abnormality, the abnormality detecting unit **231** notifies the substitute preparing unit **232** of the detection and content of the abnormality.

Upon receiving the notification from the abnormality detecting unit **231**, the substitute preparing unit **232** takes measures to continue the process being performed, according to the content of the abnormality. For example, when the tape cartridge **400** fails, the substitute preparing unit **232** prepares a substitute tape cartridge **400**. In such a case, the substitute preparing unit **232** selects the tape cartridge **400** attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**. In this occasion, the substitute preparing unit **232** selects the tape cartridge **400** available for writing data as a substitute tape cartridge **400**, referring to the PV management database **211a** stored in the storage unit **211**.

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The substitute preparing unit **232** having selected the tape cartridge **400** notifies the rewrite control unit **233** of the result of selection. The rewrite control unit **233** having received the result of selection controls the library device **300** to write the identification information of the logical volume into which data is to be written, into the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** of the selected tape cartridge **400**.

In addition, the rewrite control unit **233** checks whether or not the failed tape cartridge **400** is attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**, referring to the PV management database **211a**. When the failed tape cartridge **400** is attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**, the rewrite control unit **233** writes error information into the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**. In addition, the rewrite control unit **233**, after rewriting the information of the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500**, updates the PV management database **211a**.

Accordingly, the interrupted process may be resumed using the substitute tape cartridge **400**. In addition, the library device **300** and a user may recognize that the failed tape cartridge **400** is in a failed state. When the tape cartridge **400** is not ejectable due to failure of the robot **302** or the drive **304**, the substitute preparing unit **232** controls the library device **300** to continue the process using another robot **302** or drive **304** as a substitute. When there is no other robot **302** or drive **304** as a substitute, the substitute preparing unit **232** notifies the host computer **100** of an abnormal termination.

The function of the server device **201** provided in the virtual tape device **200** has thus been described above.

#### 2-4. Function of Library Device

Next, the function of the controller **301** provided in the library device **300** will be described, referring to FIG. **15**. FIG. **15** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary function of the controller of the library device according to the second embodiment.

The controller **301** has a drive system control unit **351**, a sensor system control unit **352**, and a data management unit **353**. The drive system control unit **351**, the sensor system control unit **352**, and the data management unit **353** may be a processor such as a CPU or a DSP. The drive system control unit **351**, the sensor system control unit **352**, and the data management unit **353** may be an electronic circuit other than a processor such as an ASIC or an FPGA. The drive system control unit **351**, the sensor system control unit **352**, and the data management unit **353** execute programs stored in a memory such as a ROM (not illustrated) and a RAM (not illustrated).

The drive system control unit **351** controls the operation of the robot **302**. For example, the drive system control unit **351** performs drive control of the cartridge gripping mechanism **341** of the hand mechanism **331**, the Z mechanism **332**, the Y mechanism **333**, the swivel mechanism, or the like. The sensor system control unit **352** controls the operations of the CIC sensor **342**, the CM reader/writer **343**, the CIP sensor **344**, the bar code reader **345**, and the IC reader/writer **346**.

The data management unit **353** performs a process of transmitting and receiving data to and from the server device **201**, or a process of reading and writing data from and to the tape cartridge **400** mounted on the drive **304**. In addition, the data management unit **353** performs a process of reading and writing data from and to the cartridge memory **402** via the CM reader/writer **343**. Furthermore, the data management unit **353** performs a process of reading and writing data from and to the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** via the IC reader/writer **346**.



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The function of the controller 301 provided in the library device 300 has thus been described above.

#### 2-5. Process Flow of Exporting

Next, the process flow of exporting will be described.

(Basic Process Flow)

First, a basic process flow will be described, referring to FIG. 16. FIG. 16 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process according to the second embodiment.

(S101) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 prepares the tape cartridge 400 having the same PV number as the identification information (LV number) of the logical volume to be written out to the tape cartridge 400. In this occasion, the export processing unit 221 selects the tape cartridge 400 having the same PV number as the LV number corresponding to the logical volume to be written out, referring to the PV management database 211a. The export processing unit 221 then controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to mount the selected tape cartridge 400 on the drive 304.

(S102) The controller 301 of the library device 300 controls the robot 302 to extract the tape cartridge 400 selected by the export processing unit 221 from the cell 303 and move the tape cartridge 400 to the drive 304. In this occasion, the controller 301 sequentially reads the label information described in the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 within the cell 303. The controller 301 then moves the tape cartridge 400 having the same label information as the PV number of the tape cartridge 400 selected by the export processing unit 221.

(S103) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 writes the data of the logical volume into the tape cartridge 400 which has been mounted on the drive 304 by the controller 301 of the library device 300. Upon completion of writing the data of the logical volume, the export processing unit 221 controls the controller 301 to eject the tape cartridge 400 out of the library device 300.

(S104, S105) The controller 301 of the library device 300 controls the robot 302 to move the tape cartridge 400 on which the data of the logical volume written is written to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321. The tape cartridge 400 which has been moved to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321 is then ejected out of the cartridge slot 315. When the process of S105 terminates, the series of processes illustrated in FIG. 16 are completed. When no abnormality occurs when the export process is performed, the process advances according to the flow as described above.

(Process Flow in Consideration of Occurrence of Abnormality)

Next, a process flow in consideration of occurrence of abnormality will be described, referring to FIGS. 17 to 21.

FIG. 17 is a first flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment. FIG. 18 is a second flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment. FIG. 19 is a third flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment. FIG. 20 is a fourth flow chart illustrating an exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment. FIG. 21 illustrates a branch condition of a branching process included in the exemplary export process (in consideration of occurrence of abnormality) according to the second embodiment.

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(S111) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 prepares the tape cartridge 400 having the same PV number as the identification information (LV number) of the logical volume to be written out to the tape cartridge 400. In this occasion, the export processing unit 221 selects the tape cartridge 400 having the same PV number as the LV number corresponding to the logical volume to be written out, referring to the PV management database 211a.

(S112) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 determines whether or not the tape cartridge 400 selected at S111 is available. For example, the export processing unit 221 determines the availability based on information of the PV management database 211a or the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400. When the tape cartridge 400 selected at S111 is available, the process proceeds to S113. When, on the other hand, the tape cartridge 400 selected at S111 is not available, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S113) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to mount the selected tape cartridge 400 on the drive 304. The controller 301 of the library device 300 controls the robot 302 to extract the tape cartridge 400 selected by the export processing unit 221 from the cell 303 and move the tape cartridge 400 to the drive 304. In this occasion, the controller 301 sequentially reads the label information described in the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 within the cell 303. The controller 301 then moves the tape cartridge 400 having the same label information as the PV number of the tape cartridge 400 selected by the export processing unit 221.

(S114) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 monitors whether or not an abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 during the process of moving the tape cartridge 400 to the drive 304. For example, the control unit 214 checks whether or not writing data into the tape cartridge 400 mounted on the drive 304 has been enabled. When the tape cartridge 400 mounted on the drive 304 is available, the process proceeds to S115. When, on the other hand, an abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 and thus the tape cartridge 400 mounted on the drive 304 is not available, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S115) The export processing unit 221 of the server device 201 writes the data of the logical volume into the tape cartridge 400 which has been mounted on the drive 304 by the controller 301 of the library device 300.

(S116) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 monitors whether or not an abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 during the process of writing the data of the logical volume into the tape cartridge 400. For example, the control unit 214 checks whether or not the process of writing the data into the tape cartridge 400 has abnormally terminated. When the process of writing the data into the tape cartridge 400 has normally terminated, the export processing unit 221 controls the controller 301 to eject the tape cartridge 400 out of the library device 300. The process then proceeds to S117. When, on the other hand, the process of writing the data into the tape cartridge 400 has abnormally terminated, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S117) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 monitors whether or not an abnormality has occurred in the drive 304 during the process of moving the tape cartridge 400 from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321. When the tape cartridge 400 has not entered a state of being unable to move to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321 due to the abnormality that has occurred in the drive 304, the process proceeds to S118 (FIG. 18). When, on the other hand, the tape cartridge 400 is unable to move to the cartridge delivery

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mechanism 321 due to the abnormality that has occurred in the drive 304, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S118) The controller 301 of the library device 300 controls the robot 302 to move the tape cartridge 400 on which the data of the logical volume is written to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321.

(S119) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 monitors whether or not an abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 during the process of moving the tape cartridge 400 from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321. When no abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 while the tape cartridge 400 moves from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321, the process proceeds to S120. When, on the other hand, an abnormality has occurred in the tape cartridge 400 while the tape cartridge 400 moves from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S120) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 monitors whether or not an abnormality has occurred in the robot 302 during the process of moving the tape cartridge 400 from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321.

When the tape cartridge 400 has not entered a state of being unable to move to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321 due to the abnormality that has occurred in the robot 302 while moving the tape cartridge 400 from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321, the process normally terminates. When, on the other hand, the tape cartridge 400 is unable to move to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321 due to the abnormality that has occurred in the robot 302 while moving the tape cartridge 400 from the drive 304 to the cartridge delivery mechanism 321, the process proceeds to S121 (FIG. 19).

(S121) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 determines whether or not the type of abnormality is an abnormality of the tape cartridge 400. When the type of abnormality is an abnormality of the tape cartridge 400, the process proceeds to S122. When, on the other hand, the type of abnormality is not an abnormality of the tape cartridge 400, the process proceeds to S125.

(S122) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to store management information indicating that the PV state is "abnormal", in the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred. Additionally, in the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400 that abnormality has occurred, the control unit 214 updates the PV state of the PV management database 211a to "abnormal".

(S123) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 determines whether or not the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is attached to the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred, referring to the PV management database 211a. When the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is attached to the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred, the process proceeds to S124. When, on the other hand, the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is not attached to the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred, the process proceeds to S125.

(S124) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to rewrite the display of the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to the label attachment region 403 of the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred. For example, the control unit 214 causes the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 to display management information indicating that the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 is "abnormal".

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(S125) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 determines the type of abnormality that has occurred during the export process. In this occasion, the control unit 214 determines the type of abnormality based on the branch conditions of types #1 to #4 illustrated in FIG. 21.

The branch condition of type #1 is set as "tape cartridge 400 for use in export being not available". The branch condition of type #2 is set as "abnormality occurred in drive 304 when writing data of logical volume into tape cartridge 400, ejection of tape cartridge 400 being prevented, and substitute drive 304 existing". The branch condition of type #3 is set as "abnormality occurred in robot 302 gripping tape cartridge 400, ejection of tape cartridge 400 being prevented, and substitute robot 302 existing". The branch condition of type #4 is set as "abnormality other than types #1 to #3 occurred".

When the branch condition is of type #1, the process proceeds to S126. When the branch condition is of type #2, the process proceeds to S130. When the branch condition is of type #3, the process proceeds to S131. When the branch condition is of type #4, the process abnormally terminates.

(S126) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 determines the time of occurrence of the abnormality in the export process. In this occasion, the control unit 214 determines the time of occurrence of the abnormality based on branch conditions of times #1 to #3 illustrated in FIG. 21.

The branch condition of time #1 is set as "before moving tape cartridge 400 to drive 304". The branch condition of time #2 is set as "while moving tape cartridge 400 to drive 304, cell 303, or cartridge delivery mechanism 321". The branch condition of time #3 is set as "while writing data of logical volume into tape cartridge 400".

When the branch condition is of time #1, the process proceeds to S132 (FIG. 20). When the branch condition is of time #2, the process proceeds to S127. When the branch condition is of time #3, the process proceeds to S128.

(S127) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to move the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred to the cell 303. Upon completion of the process of S127, the process proceeds to S132 (FIG. 20).

(S128, S129) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 interrupts writing data into the tape cartridge 400. The control unit 214 then controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to move the tape cartridge 400 in which an abnormality has occurred to the cell 303. Upon completion of the process of S129, the process proceeds to S132 (FIG. 20).

(S130) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 selects a substitute drive 304, and controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to continue the process using the substitute drive 304. Upon completion of the process of S130, the process proceeds to S132 (FIG. 20).

(S131) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 selects a substitute robot 302, and controls the controller 301 of the library device 300 to continue the process using the substitute robot 302. Upon completion of the process of S131, the process proceeds to S132 (FIG. 20).

(S132) A process of searching for a substitute tape cartridge 400 is performed for all the tape cartridges 400 within the cell 303 of the library device 300. The control unit 214 of the server device 201 selects one of the tape cartridges 400 housed within the cell 303 as a candidate of a substitute tape cartridge 400.

(S133) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 checks whether or not the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate is in a normal PV state and attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500. In this occasion, the control unit 214

refers to the PV management database 211a or information of the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400.

When the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate is in a normal PV state and attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500, the process proceeds to S134. When, on the other hand, the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate is abnormal, or not attached with the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500, the process proceeds to S137.

(S134) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 checks whether or not the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has been registered as not-for-use in export. In this occasion, the control unit 214 refers to the PV management database 211a or information of the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400.

When the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has been registered as not-for-use in export (when the PV state is being written (wd) or being read (rd)), the process proceeds to S137. When, on the other hand, the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has not been registered as not-for-use in export (when the PV state is unused (-) or available (o)), the process proceeds to S135.

(S135) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 checks whether or not the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has been registered for use in export. In this occasion, the control unit 214 refers to the PV management database 211a or information of the cartridge memory 402 of the tape cartridge 400.

When the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has been registered for use in export (when the PV state is available (o)), the process proceeds to S138. When, on the other hand, the PV state of the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate has not been registered for use in export (when PV state is unused (-)), the process proceeds to S136.

(S136) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 formats the tape cartridge 400 selected as a candidate to be available for the export process. After the formatting, the control unit 214 changes the PV state stored in the cartridge memory 402 of the PV management database 211a and the tape cartridge 400 to available (o). Accordingly, the tape cartridge 400 which has been selected as a candidate is registered for use in export.

(S137) Upon completion of the search process for all the tape cartridges 400 in the cell 303, the process proceeds to S138. When, on the other hand, the search process has not completed for all the tape cartridges 400 in the cell 303, the processes of, and subsequent to, S132 are performed for the tape cartridges 400 for which the search process has not yet completed.

(S138) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 determines whether or not a substitute tape cartridge 400 has been detected. When a substitute tape cartridge 400 has been detected (when the process of S135 or S136 is entered), the process proceeds to S139. When, on the other hand, no substitute tape cartridge 400 has been detected, the process abnormally terminates.

(S139) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 updates the management information stored in the cartridge memory 402 of the substitute tape cartridge 400. For example, the control unit 214 rewrites the PV number stored in the cartridge memory 402 of the substitute tape cartridge 400 with the PV number of the failed tape cartridge 400.

(S140) The control unit 214 of the server device 201 updates the management information displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 of the substitute tape cartridge 400. For example, the control unit 214 changes the PV number displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 of the substitute tape cartridge 400 to the PV number of the failed

tape cartridge 400. Upon completion of the process of S140, the process proceeds to S113 (FIG. 17).

According to the process flow described above, it becomes possible to automatically prepare a substitute tape cartridge 400 and continue the export process, even when an abnormality has occurred.

(Exemplary Display of Electronic Paper with an IC-Tag)

Here, the process of rewriting the display content on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 performed at S124 or S140 will be further described, referring to FIGS. 22 and 23. FIG. 22 illustrates an exemplary rewriting method of management information according to the second embodiment. FIG. 23 illustrates an exemplary writing method of management information according to the second embodiment.

(A) of FIG. 22 is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to a substitute tape cartridge 400 registered for export. In the example illustrated in (A) of FIG. 22, the PV number displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is rewritten from "LTO123" to "LTO789". In this occasion, the bar code describing the PV number is also rewritten. According to the rewriting, it becomes possible to use the substitute tape cartridge 400 as the tape cartridge 400 having the PV number "LTO789".

(B) of FIG. 22 is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to a failed tape cartridge 400. In the example illustrated in (B) of FIG. 22, management information such as the PV number displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is erased and rewritten by error information including date of failure, display of abnormality (Media Error), and code indicating type of abnormality (0x0123). The rewriting avoids selecting the failed tape cartridge 400 as the tape cartridge 400 having the PV number "LTO123". Furthermore, it becomes possible for the user to easily recognize the failure of the tape cartridge 400.

(C) of FIG. 22 is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to a tape cartridge 400 whose limit number of times used has been exceeded. In the example illustrated in (C) of FIG. 22, the bar code or the like indicating the PV number displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 has been erased and rewritten to error information indicating the cause of the abnormality. Erasing the bar code results in avoidance of selecting the tape cartridge 400 whose limit number of times used has been exceeded as the tape cartridge 400 having the PV number "LTO123". Furthermore, it becomes possible for the user to easily recognize the content of the abnormality of the tape cartridge 400.

(D) of FIG. 22 is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to a tape cartridge 400 whose limit number of times written has been exceeded. In the example illustrated in (D) of FIG. 22, the bar code or the like indicating the PV number displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 has been erased and rewritten to error information indicating the cause of the abnormality. Erasing the bar code results in avoidance of selecting the tape cartridge 400 whose limit number of times written has been exceeded as the tape cartridge 400 having the PV number "LTO123". Furthermore, it becomes possible for the user to easily recognize the content of the abnormality of the tape cartridge 400.

(E) of FIG. 23 is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 attached to an unused tape cartridge 400. In the example illustrated in (E) of FIG. 23, information displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag 500 is erased and rewritten to a PV number and a bar code

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indicating the PV number. According to the rewriting, it becomes possible to use the substitute tape cartridge **400** as the tape cartridge **400** having the PV number "LTO123".

(F) of FIG. **23** is an example of rewriting the display on an electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** attached to an unregistered tape cartridge **400**. In the example illustrated in (F) of FIG. **23**, information displayed on the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** is erased and rewritten to a PV number and a bar code indicating the PV number. According to the rewriting, it becomes possible to use the substitute tape cartridge **400** as the tape cartridge **400** having the PV number "LTO123".

Examples of the process of rewriting the display content on the electronic paper with an IC-tag **500** has thus been described above.

Although embodiments of the invention have been described above referring to accompanying drawings, the invention is not limited to the related examples. It is clear that those skilled in the art may conceive various variations and modifications in a range described within the scope of the claims, and it goes without saying that such variations and modifications also belong to the technical range of the invention.

According to the invention, it becomes possible to accelerate writing data out to a substitute storage medium in the event of an abnormality.

All examples and conditional language provided herein are intended for the pedagogical purposes of aiding the reader in understanding the invention and the concepts contributed by the inventor to further the art, and are not to be construed as limitations to such specifically recited examples and conditions, nor perform the organization of such examples in the specification relate to a illustrating of the superiority and inferiority of the invention. Although one or more embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations could be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A data management apparatus comprising:

a first storage unit configured to store data associated with first identification information;

a first selecting unit configured to select a first storage medium on which first identification information corresponding to data to be written out is displayed, from among a plurality of storage media, when writing the data out to a storage medium; and

a second selecting unit configured to select a second storage medium attached with a display unit configured to display stored information, from among the plurality of

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storage media, and store the first identification information in the display unit of the second storage medium, when the first storage medium is not available.

2. The data management apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a second storage unit configured to store, for each of the plurality of storage media, management information associating second identification information identifying said each storage medium with information indicating presence or absence of a display unit, wherein

the second selecting unit selects the second storage medium based on the management information.

3. The data management apparatus according to claim 1, wherein, when the first storage medium is not available and the first storage medium is attached with a display unit, the second selecting unit stores predetermined error information in place of the first identification information, in the display unit of the first storage medium.

4. The data management apparatus according to claim 3, wherein, when the first storage medium is not available and the first storage medium is attached with the display unit, the second selecting unit stores information indicating a cause of unavailability of the first storage medium, in the display unit of the first storage medium.

5. The data management apparatus according to claim 2, wherein

the management information includes status information indicating whether or not a storage medium corresponding to the second identification information is available for write-out of the data, and

the second selecting unit selects the second storage medium available for write-out of the data based on the information indicating presence or absence of the display unit and the status information.

6. A control method of a data management apparatus comprising:

selecting, by a control unit of the data management apparatus configured to read data from a storage unit storing data associated with identification information and write the data out to a storage medium, a first storage medium on which identification information corresponding to the data to be written out is displayed, from among a plurality of storage media; and

selecting, by the control unit, a second storage medium attached with a display unit configured to display stored information, from among the plurality of storage media, and storing the identification information in the display unit of the second storage medium, when the first storage medium is not available.

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